"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; fair Sunday; diminishing west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,748. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

1 KILLED, 26 HURT IN CHEMIST'S TEST OF ANILINE SECRET

William Beckers's Dye Works, 107-113 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, Wrecked.

BLAST HURLS OUT BODIES

Shakes Buildings for Blocks, Shatters Windows, Knocks Down Pedestrians.

FIREMEN WORK IN INFERNO

Brave Flames in Rescue of W. E. Haaren, Who Succumbs, and Others.

TWO PREVIOUS EXPLOSIONS

Proprietor, with Data He Obtained Abroad, Was Seeking Great German Formula.

The last of a series of experiments which were to reveal to him the secret of the great German chemists for the manufacture of aniline dyes caused an explosion followed by three others less severe, at 3:39 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chemical and dye works of Dr. William Beckers, 107-113 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. The blast killed one man, wounded Dr. Beckers, injured twenty-five others, and caused such havoc that its horror left rescuers momentarily stunned and powerless.

For blocks about the factory, which is in a thickly settled part of the city, buildings were rocked on their foundations by the concussion and windows were shattered. Persons many yards away were jarred from their feet, and, from the factory, men with bodies torn and limbs twisted, were hurled through windows and doorways to be crashed senseless against the walls of tenements across the street.

Volcano of Flame.

Within the place carboys of chemicals burst, their contents intermingled, and there rose such flames as firemen seldom have to fight. The fire leaped the higher when water was thrown on it, so that there seemed no way to quench the volcano, which instantly spouted from between the trembling walls of the factory. It was more than an hour before the last man was carried from the place.

The Dead.

HAAREN, WALTER E., 134 West 121st Street, Manhattan, assistant chemist; died in the Holy Family Hospital.

The Injured.

AUSTIN, FRANK, 20 years old, chemist, 153 Carlton Avenue; burned head and face and lacerations.

BECKERS, Dr. WILLIAM, 49 8th Av.; severed ear, burned face, and body injuries.

BENSKY, WILLIAM, laborer, 9 Nostrand Avenue; burned face, hands, and arms.

CUNNINGHAM, Miss HANNAH, same address; lacerations of face, and shock.

CROSS, FRANK, clerk, 248 New Jersey Avenue; arms burned and face cut.

DAVID, S. R., 35, manager New England Branch, Boston; lacerations, bruises, and sprains; jumped from second-story window.

DORMAN, LOUIS, 17, clerk, 1 Raleigh Place; bruises and shock.

DORMAN, WILLIAM, clerk, same address; burned face and hands.

ERBSECH, FELIX, 39, bookkeeper, 177 Park Place; hurt on head and chest.

GUILFOYLE, HARRY, 30, salesman, 134 Lencx Avenue, Providence, R. I.; lacerations and bruises.

HERTWIGER, JOHN, foreman, 117 Underhill Avenue; burned face and hands.

KAGHORNE, PETER, 40, helper, 284 Powers Street; burned face and hands and shock.

MILLER, WILLIAM, 35, manager, 464 Willard Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.; lacerated left hand.

NIXON, THOMAS, 23, laborer; burned face and hands and shock.

RUCHTER, JOSEPH, 18, clerk, 242 New Jersey Avenue; burned hands, arms, and head.

RECHTER, SAMUEL, 42, helper, 120 Avenue D, Manhattan; face bruised and cut.

ROMANSKY, MICHAEL, 30, laborer, 55 Warren Street; lacerations right hand.

RUGER, GEORGE, 21, clerk, 572 Park Place; contusions of arms and shock.

SIEGLELER, FRANK, salesman, 33 Garnett Street; lacerations of face and body, and bruises.

STOLTZ, Mrs. ELLEN, 115 Underhill Avenue; lacerations face and hands.

TUCKER, RAYMOND, 18, clerk; burned arms and neck.

WALT, ELMER, 18, clerk, 30 Cornelia Street; burned arms and head.

WILLIGAN, JOH, 19, clerk, 48 East Sixteenth Street; burned hands.

WOLTERS, ADOLPH, 30, chemist, 24 Sterling Place; not expected to survive.

Two injured, names unknown, who went home.

Beckers's Life in Peril.

Dr. Beckers, whose life was imperilled, had been working day and night on experiments based on data obtained in a recent visit to Germany, and already there had been two explosion and two slight fires in the works. He and the twenty-six men he employed realized the danger of the work on which they were engaged, but they realized, too, the reward which success would yield.

Since the war began aniline dyes have risen again and again in price, and almost every American chemist with a bent for research has been at work on an effort to solve Germany's secret. Dr. Beckers, a German by birth and the son of a noted chemist, had made no secret of his expectations. He himself was not at work in the laboratory when the explosion occurred. An instant before he had quit the main laboratory on the second floor, leaving Haaren alone there.

One other man was on this top floor of the two-story brick and stone building which composed the works. He was rescued, for every man in the building ultimately reached a hospital, but none knew which of the maimed and wounded

Continued on Page 5.

COLUMBIA EX-STUDENT CONFESSES BURGLARY

Walter E. Dunn Admits to Police That He Robbed Riverside Apartment.

The robbery of the apartment of Abraham Gusson, an underwear manufacturer, who lives at 270 Riverside Drive, was cleared, the police assert last night, when they arrested Walter E, Dunn, 23 years old, recently a Columbia student, who lives in the same apartment house with his father, H. A. Dunn, an expert accountant. Mr. Dunn was enraged when he heard the youth had confessed to the theft and said he believed his son insane. He said he would put him in an asylum.

The Gusson apartment, a window of which is across a narrow airshaft from young Dunn's room, is on the eleventh floor. According to Detectives Finan, Reilly, and McCarthy of the Fourth Branch, who made the arrest, young Dunn admitted that he took the hazardous step across the airshaft at 3 A. M. He took a mantel clock worth $250 and wrapped it in a woman's coat worth $35. Somebody in the house stirred and Dunn threw the bundle through the window of his room and did not proceed further with the burglary.

The police discovered the clock in a pawnshop at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, and from the pawnbroker's description of the man who pawned it they got on the track of the young man. Six pawn tickets were found on him, calling for watches and stickpins, which had been pawned for small amounts. There have been many robberies in the Riverside Drive section recently, and the detectives questioned Dunn regarding them.

BAD ROCKEFELLER BARGAIN.

Cleveland Tax Board Informed That He Overpaid for Painting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—John D. Rockefeller, in affidavits to the Cuyahoga County Tax Complaint Board, today, admitted that he made a bad bargain, when at a public auction in New York, in 1887, he paid $15,250 for "The Disputed Boundary," a painting by Erstein Nichol. Now, according to Mr. Rockefeller's statements, the picture is not worth more than $5,000, and possibly only $2,500.

These affidavits were filed with the Complaint Board by Mr. Rockefeller in support of his contention that Cuyahoga County Deputy Tax Commissioners grossly exaggerated the value of his property.

Mr. Rockefeller is fighting three valuations put on his property in Ohio. They are the $75,000 valuation on "The Disputed Boundary," an item of $100,000 in "Credits," and the $311,000,000 valuation against his stocks and bonds.

The value of the painting was based on the amount for which it was insured when it was removed to the Rockefeller estate in New York, in February last. The painting was insured for $75,000.

An affidavit from Mr. Rockefeller's Secretary said that he had the picture insured without having any idea as to its value.

Affidavits were submitted to the Complaint Board by Mr. Rockefeller to the effect that he had intended moving to his home in New York in October, 1913, but that the illness of Mrs. Rockefeller prevented this. He also referred to his Forest Hill estate, in Cleveland, as his "summer home," and New York City as "his home."

HABEAS CORPUS FOR LAMAR.

United States Court Grants Writ, Returnable This Morning.

David Lamar has decided to fight his arrest with habeas corpus proceedings. Louis B. Williams, his counsel, yesterday got from Judge Rudkin of the Federal District Court a writ, returnable this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Williams will question the right of District Attorney Marshall to hold Lamar on the first two indictments for the impersonation of Congressmen, since their legality has been taken before the United States Supreme Court. He will argue that Mr. Marshall has put himself in contempt of the Supreme Court.

The Federal authorities here have little fear that Judge Rudkin will accept Mr. Williams's view. In the Moyer, Hayward, and Pettibone case much the same question was decided against them.

If the writ of habeas corpus is dismissed District Attorney Marshall hopes to bring Lamar to trial next week.

DIES OF YEAR-OLD CAT BITE.

Girl Hydrophobia Victim Survived Disease Six Days.

Grace Polhemus, the thirteen-year-old Brooklyn girl victim of hydrophobia, due to a cat bite a year ago, died at 7:50 o'clock last night at her home, 372 Monroe Avenue. Early in the evening physicians reported that the disease had reached its final stage and that the last hope had long since vanished. She died without regaining consciousness, having been in a state of coma since early Thursday morning.

To the last efforts were made to prolong life in the vain hope that the little girl would survive. Although Dr. Theodore Vosseler, the physician in charge, did not believe she would live through the night, treatment with a serum recently discovered by a Philadelphia physician was continued. The serum was of some benefit in prolonging life, in Dr. Vosseler's opinion.

PRESIDENT DUE HERE TODAY

Will Be Week-End Guest of Col. and Mrs. E. M. House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — President Wilson left Washington tonight for New York, where he will be the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. E. M. House. He was accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson and Passed Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the White House physician. The President expects to leave New York for Washington on Sunday.

The President is expected to reach the Pennsylvania Station at 6 o'clock this morning, and drive to Col. House's residence, 145 East Thirty-fifth Street.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM VERA CRUZ

Secretary Bryan Announces That Evacuation Has Been Set for Nov. 23.

DOUBLE GUARANTEES GIVEN

Priests and Nuns Coming Here —Which Faction Gets Port and $2,000,000 Not Stated.

SHOWS HANDS-OFF POLICY

And Washington's Desire to Avoid Any Interference with Civil War Now Starting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Announcement was made by Secretary Bryan late tonight that the American troops now occupying Vera Cruz would be withdrawn from that place on Nov. 23. In his announcement the Secretary of State said that the assurances asked for by the United States with regard to the safety of persons remaining at Vera Cruz and the exemption from double taxation of those who had paid customs duties and other taxes to the United States had been furnished by Gen. Carranza, the nominal head of the Mexican Central Government, and the Aguascallentes Convention of the Mexican faction which claims to exercise sovereign authority over the republic.

The announcement of the Secretary of State was as follows:

Both Gen. Carranza and the convention at Aguascallentes, having given the assurances and guarantees we requested, it is the purpose of the Administration to withdraw the troops of the United States on Monday, Nov. 23. All the persons for whose personal safety this Government has made itself responsible have left the city. The priests and nuns who had taken refuge there, and for whose safety fears were entertained, are now on their way to this country.

The decision of the administration has an additional importance in that it indicates an intenton to pursue the policy of hands-off in Mexico and let the warring factions in that country settle their troubles in their own way.

Prior to tonight's announcement it was understood from what was said in administration circles that President Wilson and his official advisers had determined not to adopt any radical measures to prevent the resumption of civil war in Mexico. The withdrawal of the American soldiers and marines from Vera Cruz is intended as a measure to place the United States Government in a position where it would be removed from the danger of becoming involved in the Mexican imbroglio through a possible attack by the forces of one or the other of the factions to retake Vera Cruz.

Delay in the decision to evacuate Vera Cruz was due to the failure of Gen. Carranza to furnish all the assurances and guarantees asked by the United States. Early this week he had shown a more cordial disposition toward the American suggestions by issuing decrees granting amnesty to those Mexicans who had taken employment under the United States military authorities at the captured port and relieving from double taxation those who had paid customs duties and local taxes to the Americans in charge at Vera Cruz.

But Gen. Carranza failed to furnish the guarantees asked for by the United States in regard to the safety of priests and nuns of alien citizenship and other foreigners residing in Vera Cruz, or those who had taken refuge there after the American occupation. The United States Government has overcome Carranza's unwillingness to furnish these guarantees by providing means for taking the priests and nuns away from Vera Cruz, and, as tonight's announcement makes known, they are now en route from that port to the United States.

In view of the assurances from both factions the Administration felt that unless it were determined to keep the American forces in Vera Cruz for the period of the new revolution it would be wise to withdraw them without delay.

Five army transports are now at Vera Cruz, and the War Department has made all preparations for embarking the forces under Gen. Funston's command, so there is no reason to suppose that all of them will not be able to sail for home ports on Nov. 23.

Gen. Funston's forces consist of about 3,500 troops of the regular army and two regiments of marines. The soldiers will be taken to ports nearest their regular stations and most of the marines will be landed at Philadelphia, where they will have a period of recreation before they are redistributed to naval stations and marine barracks in this country. The two regiments of marines have been on duty in Vera Cruz since April 21, the date of the American occupation of the city and port.

To whom the United States Government will surrender control of Vera Cruz was not made known tonight. This Government has never formally recognized Gen. Carranza as the head of the Central authority in Mexico. It has conducted negotiations with both him and those in charge of the convention at Aguascalientes, which indicates that it is disposed to recognize a dual responsibility for the conduct of Mexican affairs. The authority to which the United States will surrender control of Vera Cruz will receive from this Government the amount of customs duties and other taxes collected during the American occupation, which aggregates in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

VILLA TO ATTACK TAMPICO.

Takes San Luis Potosi Without Resistance from Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Gen. Villa has ordered an attack on Tampico. His army is operating from the city of San Luis Potosi, which was occupied without firing a shot. Official dispatches received here today say the people received Villa with an ovation.

It will be several days before the Villa troops will be in position to begin fighting at Tampico, but they are already taking possession of the railroad leading there from San Luis Potosi.

A number of American ships are in

Continued on Page 8.

TURKISH GARRISONS REPORTED IN REVOLT

Bomb in Palace of Enver Bey Kills Five German Officers, but War Minister Escapes.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Petrograd says:

"A message received here from Bucharest states that there has been a revolt among the Constantinople and Adrianople garrisons.

"Five German officers were killed by the exploding of a bomb at the Palace of Enver Bey, the Turkish War Minister and leader of the Young Turk Party. Enver Bey was not injured. A letter found nearby said that the bomb was intended for 'the man who sold Turkey to Germany.'"

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND MADE INSANE BY WAR

His Son, the Duke of Brunswick, Who Married the Kaiser's Daughter, Is Missing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Prince Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland, father of the Duke of Brunswick, the son-in-law of the Kaiser, has been discovered wandering about in a demented condition.

It is reported that the horrors of the war have affected the Prince's brain, and that he is now confined in an asylum.

The Duke of Brunswick has been reported missing for several weeks.

On Nov. 11 Le Petit Parisien printed a note to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick had been missing for a considerable time, and that official search among the dead and wounded Germans had failed to find him. It was said that the Duke had suddenly disappeared from his regiment, the Zeiten Hussars, on Oct. 20. One report had it that he had been taken prisoner. The Duchess was said to have gone to the headquarters of her father, the Kaiser, to make inquiries. The Duchess has a son only 8 months old.

BRITISH OFFICERS HELPING RUSSIA

Experienced Tacticians Sent to the Eastern Front to Sit in the Czar's War Councils.

The latest instance of co-operation between the Allies, according to a well-informed American, who got here yesterday from the war zone, is the sending of experienced British officers to Russia to assist in meeting developments in the eastern campaign.

Russia is strong in men but weak in tacticians—"book warriors." She discovered this quickly when pitted against von Hindenburg in East Prussia, and with the energy and enterprise which has characterized her in this war, she set about remedying it.

England, while none too well provided with officers for the fighting line and feeling the pinch keenly in supplying the many vacant places caused by her heavy casualty list, has a fair supply of experienced leaders who, while past the age limit permitting their inclusion in the active fighting contingent, are valuable in war councils. It is understood that it is from these that the officers sent to Russia were largely selected.

According to the information reaching here yesterday, they were dispatched to Russia late in October, and arrived at Russian headquarters last week.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR NORTH SEA MINES?

United States Begins an Inquiry Into a Menace to Neutral Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An effort is being made by the United States Government to ascertain officially who is responsible for placing mines in the North Sea. This is one result of the representations made to the State Department by Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway that their trade with the United States has been paralyzed by the placing of mines outside, in violation of The Hague treaties.

The United States was asked to join with these Governments in an effort to have the warring European Powers abate this danger to navigation. Whether it will do so or not is still under consideration, but meanwhile the inquiry is being made to determine the responsibility for the mine laying and to what Governments any representations on the subject should be made.

Counsellor Lansing inquired of the British Ambassador along these lines today, but the Ambassador said he did not have the information.

FRANCE'S WAR EXPENSE SHOWS A DECREASE

Average for November $6,000,000 a Day, a Decrease of a Million from October.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 13.—The cost of the war to France for the month of November will probably be somewhat less than was the monthly average for August, September, and October.

A supplementary credit for extraordinary expenditures, authorized today, for November, amounts to 910,772,520 francs, ($182,154,504,) being a daily average of a little above 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000.) The daily average for the first three months of the war was 35,000,000 francs. ($7,000,000.)

The Government will dispense immediately 65,000,000 francs ($13,000,000) for repairs to the railroad system.

A total of 6,570,000 francs ($1,314,000) has been set aside for the relief of the unemployed.

GERMANS PUSH BRITISH LINE BACK, BUT FAIL IN ASSAULT UPON YPRES; RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON CRACOW

RUSSIANS TAKE 3 TOWNS

Drive Austrians in Galicia and Defeat Germans in East Prussia.

KAISER TO TRY NEW PLAN

Big Guns and Troops Massed at Masurian Lakes in Effort to Break Wave of Invasion.

POLAND THREATENED AGAIN

New Advance Considered a Diversion Intended to Save the Situation in East Prussia.

VIENNA, via London, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1:05 A. M.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo, and Krosno, three towns in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—The following statement has been received by the Russian Commander-in-Chief's Staff:

"In Eastern Prussia the fighting continues in the region of Stalluponen for the possession of the outlets in the eastern chain of Masurian lakes.

"The fighting in the region of Soldau continues.

"The German offensive has been repulsed in the direction of Thorn, on both banks of the Vistula toward Rypin and Wloslawsk and further west. The enemy brought here a part of his troops from Lyck.

"In the Czenstochowo region the Germans are moving gradually toward the Silesian frontier.

"In Galicia our offensive toward Dounajetz nowhere encountered resistance.

"We occupied Krosno and inflicted heavy losses on the Austrian rear guard.

"In the region of Sanok and Turka, where we stormed nightly a well fortified position, the Austrians on the morning of the 11th of November began retreating.

"In the Carpathians, on the road from Nadvorna to Marmarosziget, near Pasieczna, we defeated a body of hostile Sokols."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"The Germans have concentrated strongly north of the Masurian Lakes (East Prussia) with heavy guns from Königsberg. Along the Soldau-Lyck line they have constructed heavily timbered, strongly armed blockhouses with barbed-wire defenses."

GERMANS FACE ABOUT.

Advancing on Poland Along a Forty-Mile Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—A big fight is evidently developing on the Polish frontier, on which the Germans, having drawn off some forces from the East Prussian front, are now advancing on a forty-mile front extending from Rypin southwest to the Vistula at Wloslawsk and also further westwards on the left bank of the Vistula. The Germans are also concentrating on the frontier in the neighborhood of Czenstochowo.

As I wrote a couple of days ago, some instructive strategic work is in progress on this front. The German object in turning back from the retreat and again advancing on Poland is plainly an attempt to relieve the pressure on East Prussia, where the Russians are making satisfactory progress.

As matters appear to stand today, the Russian and German troops seem to be sandwiched alternately from the Baltic to the Carpathians, fitting into each other like opposing cogwheels. Of course, no information is vouchsafed to the public as to where the main forces are concentrated, so it is impossible to form a reliable conception of exactly where the decisive battle will be joined.

According to my information, however, which is from the highest source, Russia regards the latest advance of the Germans as a diversion to save East Prussia, in which case its failure is a foregone conclusion.

The Germans having, as a matter of life or death, to make absolutely good both their extreme flanks in East Prussia from the Baltic and Cracow and from the Carpathians to Czenstochowo, are driving in upon the centre—a perfectly intelligible manoeuvre, but executed, in all probability, too late to save the situation. The Russian armies attacking these extreme wings are entirely independent in every particular, while the third armies holding the centre are equally independent of the other two.

The German Grand General Staff appears to have gone to pieces, owing to the series of defeats inflicted in Poland. Even the best that is conceivable to their imaginations, namely, a crushing victory over the centre, would fail to save their flanks, as the Germans in any case would find themselves within the jaws of a nutcracker, unable to

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

A fierce attack by the Prussian Guards against the Allies' line near Ypres, held by the British, is described by the British Press Bureau. The Prussians suffered severely, but succeeded in breaking the British line at three points, though they failed to gain further ground.

The Allies yesterday assumed the offensive at several points from the sea to the Lys, according to the French War Office announcement. Along the coast the Allies progressed as far as Bixschoote, and to the east of Ypres retook a village, which had been lost. An offensive movement by the Prussian Guards to the south of Ypres, was repulsed.

An unofficial dispatch states that the Allies have retaken Dixmude.

German Army Headquarters reports that the marines at Nieuport have inflicted heavy losses on the Allies, and have captured 700 prisoners. The attacks on Ypres are progressing favorably, it is said, another 1,100 prisoners being taken. French attacks to the east of Soissons have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

A dispatch received in Berlin from Vienna admits that Central Galicia has been evacuated by the Austrians, and that the Russians have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo, and Karno on the road to Cracow. East of Przemysl, however, the Russians are said to have been badly defeated.

An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd states that the Germans have been defeated beyond Kalisz, in East Prussia.

SAY TWO SUBMARINES FELL IN BRITISH TRAP

Report One German Raider Smashed on Sea Bottom—Another Sunk by Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Standard publishes an interesting report that two enemy submarines recently have been lost. The report was passed by the official press bureau, although there has been no official announcement of either occurrence. The Standard's report follows:

"There is every reason to believe that two submarines which had been raiding in the Channel have been satisfactorily accounted for, according to information received from credible naval sources. One of these submarines had been carrying out a series of daring reconnoissances in the vicinity of Dover, and a patrolling cruiser reported attempts by this German craft to torpedo her. The patrol [illegible] the submarine, and naval men had reason to believe that the vessel was saving her power by remaining on the sea bed for lengthy periods.

"A very keen watch was kept, and due preparations were made. During one of the very calm days for which the end of October was notable, bubbles were seen rising at a certain point. Vessels went out and dredged over this area in a manner similar to mine sweeping, but using a powerful chain with explosives attached to it. This was dragged at a depth that would catch a submarine if she were lying there. After patrolling several times over the area there was a heavy explosion, followed shortly by large quantities of oil rising to the surface. Those who took part in the operation have no doubt that an enemy submarine was blown up.

"The second case concerned a German submarine that had been particularly troublesome to ships of the Dover flotilla that had been engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast. Seamen say that she was trapped into believing herself safe in an attack, and then was heavily shelled and sunk."

EXPECT NAVAL BATTLE OFF CHILEAN COAST

Leipzig and Dresden Appear at Valparaiso—English Fleet May Be Near.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 13.—The rumors that a Japanese fleet was seen off the Chilean coast appear now to have arisen through the fact that the German fleet, which is cruising near Valparaiso, had been mistaken for a Japanese squadron. The report that a Japanese squadron had been seen near Punta Carranza was officially denied today.

German naval officers deny absolutely that another action besides the battle which occurred between German and British warships on Nov. 1 has taken place off the Chilean coast. It is expected here that at any momont the English and German fleets will meet in another engagement.

The German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden steamed into Valparaiso harbor this morning and took on provisions. The vessels were delayed for a short time because of a protest made by English officials to the Chilean authorities. The German Minister made satisfactory arrangements with the Government and the warships continued to replenish their supplies.

The Chilean steamers Valdivia and Chiloe have thus far been unsuccessful in their search for the wrecks of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope. The Valdivia and Chiloe, however, will leave again for another extensive search.

The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs conferred with the Admiralty today relative to the maintenance of neutrality by this country.

LIMA, Peru Nov. 13.—The watchman on the lighthouse at Port Corral, Chile, reports that on Nov. 11 he saw six cruisers steaming southward. His opinion was that they were German ships. He could not identify them definitely, but believed that the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, and possibly the Leipzig were among them. Port Corral is 475 miles south of Valparaiso.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

ROARING GALE ADDS TO STORM OF WAR

Soldiers Crouch in Flanders Mud While Wind and Shells Shriek Wildly Overhead.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—In view of the reports, reaching here tonight, that the Allies have retaken Dixmude, which the Germans stormed on Tuesday, the following description of the conditions of fighting in the neighborhood of the town from a Daily Chronicle correspondent in northern France is of particular interest:

"It was one of those unpleasant surprises, which we have had before and shall have again, when Dixmude was retaken by the Germans. As a town its possession is not of priceless value to the foe. They have retaken a pitiful ruin—many streets of skeleton houses filled with burnt-out ashes, a town hall with gaping holes in its roof, the archway of which towers up from the [illegible] like a gaunt rib, and a litter of broken glass, bricks, and decomposed bodies.

"The character of the fighting in Flanders does not permit of detailed description. There is nothing to conceal in the way of heroic charges by cavalry, dashing bayonet attacks, or rapid counter movements by infantry in mass.

"Such things for which the public imagination is eager are not happening just now. What is happening is a howling gale shrieking across the dunes and swirling up the sands into blinding clouds and tearing across the flat marshlands as if all the invisible gods of the old ghost world were playing at racing in their chariots.

"In the trenches along the Yser men crouch down close to the moist mud to shelter themselves from the wind, which is harder to dodge than shrapnel shells. It lashes them with fierce cruelty.

"In spite of all the woolen comforters and knitted vests, made by women's hands at home, the wind finds its way through to the bones and marrow of the soldiers, so that they are numbed.

"At night it is an agony of cold, preventing sleep even if men could sleep while shells are searching for them with their cry of death.

"The gunners have dug pits for themselves, and when they cease fire for the time they crawl to the shelter, smoking through little outlets in damp blankets in which they have wrapped their heads and shoulders. They tie bundles of straw around their legs to keep out the cold and pack old newspapers inside their clothing as breastplates and swear to keep themselves warm, at least in imagination.

"The wind gave a new horror to this war. There was something devilish in its howling, in its long angry roar, as it came with enormous force across the flats and then hurled itself against the walls of a village or the roof of an old barn, as if nature herself had been seized with the fury of destruction.

"It was very hot, as well as very cold, at Oudecapelle and Nieucapelle and along the line to Styvekenskerke and Lombaertzyde. The German batteries were hard at work again, belching out an inexhaustible supply of shells. Over there the darkness was stabbed by red flashes, and the sky was zigzagged with forked lightning made by machinery.

"At intervals the whole horizon was illuminated by waves of vivid splendor which shone for some moments upon the blanched faces of men, who waited for death. High above the witchlike howlings of the wind furies came the shrilly whistling notes of the shells, like nightbirds rushing through the storm in search of prey.

"The guns of the allied batteries answered back, roar echoing roar. The thunderclaps of the wind were less loud than the concussions of gunfire and yet mingled with them and prolonged them and became a part of the storm of deadly sound increasing the horror of war. Through the darkness along the road infantry tramped toward the lines of trenches to relieve other regiments who had endured a spell in them.

"They bent their heads low, thrusting forward into the heart of the gale, which tore at the blue coats of these Frenchmen and plucked at their red trousers and slashed in their faces with cruel whips. Their sidearms jingled against the teeth of the wind which tried to snatch at their bayonets and drag the rifles out of their grip.

"They never raised their heads to glance at the Red Cross carts coming back."

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

BRITISH LINES ARE PIERCED

Prussian Guards Carry Three Positions in Assault on Ypres.

THEN HALTED BY DEFENDERS

London Gets a Report That the Allies Have Retaken Dixmude from the Germans.

NEW BATTLE NEAR COAST

Berlin Reports Taking of 700 Prisoners Close to Nieuport—Allies Gain Near Soissons.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the terrific attack by Prussian Guards Wednesday on the British forces defending Ypres the Kaiser's troops broke the opposing line at three points, although they were not able to penetrate to the town.

This fact became known with the issuance of the following communication by the Official Press Bureau at 11 o'clock tonight:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on the 11th by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped had been weakened already by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts, briefly, are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed up by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us, in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts, made by infantry of the line, had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, held back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss had been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy.

"The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions can never be praised too highly."

Ypres a Wedge into German Line.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Gen. Joffre, the French commander, is alive to the great strategic importance of Ypres, and, according to an officer just returned from there, another severe attack in that district has been provided against. Although the artillery of the Germans is formidable, that of the Allies is still more so.

Ypres and the villages of Zonnebeke, Paschendaele, and Hollebeke, within a radius of six miles, constitute a dangerous wedge, thrust into the German line. While Ypres remains in the possession of the Allies, military strategists say that the German advance toward the coast by way of La Bassée and Bethune will be impossible, since their north flank would be threatened by the Allies.

If the Allies should succeed in advancing further from Ypres, according to these officers, the Germans would be compelled to abandon Lille and virtually give up hope of reaching the coast through Artois.

REPORT DIXMUDE RETAKEN.

Correspondents Say the Germans Have Been Driven Out of Town.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News in the north of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude.

"The Germans," the correspondent says, "had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which was once the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They were sprayed with shrapnel and shattered with high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. The appearance of French marines with bayonets at charge rapidly convinced them that the death rate would be too high if they remained. Hence Dixmude is ours again.

"The Germans have made a slight

advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of St. Eloi.

"At La Bassée the Germans are attempting to drive a wedge into the allied line by a concentrated gun fire. There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the Allies hold their positions on either flank."

A Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France telegraphs:

"Our advance has been carried beyond the treacherous woods north of Ypres, and Dixmude was retaken in the early morning hours of the day, succeeding capture. These two events marked a certain sway of the coast battle in our favor, but a tremendous artillery fire has been proceeding even over the ruins of Nieuport, where previously the situation was calm."

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 13.—The Germans gained nothing by their occupation of Dixmude, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of the Tijd.

The Allies' lines are still intact, and the weak points have been strengthened, he says:

"The German troops after crossing the Yser to the right and to the left of Dixmude were repulsed," continues the correspondent, "and their lines of communications with Dixmude were endangered. The Allies are now trying to prevent the Germans bringing heavy guns into the battle."

According to The Telegraaf the Germans took very few prisoners at Dixmude. Lombaertzyde is still in the possession of the Allies, whose patrols have approached Ostend.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, estimates the Belgian losses in Wednesday's fighting at 6,000 killed and 8,000 wounded. The newspaper says that the Belgians fought with the utmost desperation.

GERMAN ATTACK SLACKENS.

Paris Reports Repulses of Foe and Advances of Allies.

PARIS, Nov. 13, 11 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

From the sea to the Lys the German action has not been so strong, and on some parts of the front we ourselves have taken the offensive.

We have progressed to the south of Bixschoote.

At the east of Ypres we have retaken by a counter-attack a village which had been lost.

At the south of Ypres we have repulsed an offensive movement of the Prussian guard.

On the other part of the front only cannonades are mentioned.

The afternoon bulletin said:

From the sea coast as far as the Lys the fighting has been of a less violent character than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal, at the western outlet from Dixmude and at other points of passage in the Amont district, were checked. Generally speaking, our positions have been maintained without change.

To the north, to the east, and to the south of Ypres attacks of the enemy were repulsed, at the end of the day, at different points of our line and that of the British army.

From the region to the east of Armentières and as far as the Oise there have been artillery exchanges and actions of minor importance.

In the course of the last few days of foggy weather our troops have not ceased to make progress little by little. They are today established almost everywhere at distances varying from 300 to 500 meters from the network of barbed wire entanglements of the enemy.

To the north of the Aisne we have taken possession of Tracy-le-Val, with the exception of the cemetery to the beast of this village. We have made slight progress to the east of Tracy-le-Mont and to the southeast of Nouvron, as well as between Crouy and Vregny and to the northeast of Soissons.

In the vicinity of Vailly a counter-attack by the Germans delivered against those of our troops who had retaken Chavonne and Soupir was repulsed. Equal failure attended the German efforts in the environs of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne there has been a violent artillery duel.

There has been minor progress in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and in the region of Pont-a-Mousson.

A surprise attack, delivered by our troops against the village of Val and Chatillon, near Cirey-sur-Vezouse, made it possible for us to capture a detachment of the enemy.

A German attack, directed against the heights of Mount Ste. Marie, resulted in failure.

It is reported that snow is beginning to fall on the heights of the Vosges mountains.

Berlin Reports Progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By wireless to London.)—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows:

On the branch of the Yser Canal at Nieuport our marines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1,100 prisoners have been taken.

Fierce French attacks to the west and east of Soissons have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The First Corps of the British Army, which has been defending Ypres, is part of the original expeditionary force sent into France under Sir John French. It bore its part in the fighting east of Mons and in the remarkable retreat to the Marne River. The commander of the corps is Sir Douglas Haig, who fought at Khartoum and took part in the Boer war.

The Prussian Guard Corps has its headquarters in Berlin, but draws its members from all parts of the kingdom, mostly from the high-born classes. It traces its traditions back to the first standing army organized by Frederick the Great in 1750. There are two infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

NEW AISNE FIGHT DESPERATE.

Allies "Nibbling" at Foes All Along the Line.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A Times correspondent in France writes under date of Tuesday:

"The battle of the Aisne, which the official communications now refer to as the centre of the Allies' line, has been renewed this week with its original intensity from the forest of L'Aigle, past Soissons and Rheims to the Argonne.

"The three main areas of fighting here are the district between the Oise and Craonne, the neighborhood of Rheims and the forest of Argonne. The first named is the most important.

"On the whole the Allies have the advantage. The French capture of Quesnoy-en-Santerre was a good deal bigger affair than reported. On the other hand, the enemy's accounts of a great victory at Vailly were exaggerated. They obtained a temporary advantage, but the Allies have more than regained the original positions.

"All along the centre the Allies are nibbling at the German intrenchments. As in the previous fighting along the Aisne, certain localities seem as surely destined to be the scene of continuous fighting as is pewter to be the native place for beer. Many of these hills, quarries, and plateaus, which have been the scene of desperate fighting the last few weeks, were the scenes of similar fighting in the war of the Gaul and in the Napoleonic wars.

"Soissons has been hard hit by the artillery, while fighting continues fiercely around Rheims. The German front here runs from Bermericourt to Brimont, Fresnes, Vitry-les-Reims, Nogent l'Abbesse, Nauroy, Moronvillers, and Vaudesincourt to Suippe and thence northward to Souain, Perthes les Hurlus, Ville-sur-Tourbe to the Argonne."

CAPTURES AEROPLANE FROM A GERMAN

Garros, French Aviator, Feigns Fall, Kills German Pilot, Makes Off With His Machine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Some French soldiers, who were domg sentry duty on Pont de Beaugeille, at Amiens, recently saw a Taube aeroplane above them and fired upon it ineffectively. To their surprise, however, the aeroplane presently gracefully came down to the ground and from it stepped forth Garros, the French aviator. He related that while he was chasing a Taube machine a few days previously he had some trouble with his motor and descended, feigning a fall.

"A German pilot approached to take my papers, believing me dead," Garros said, "and when he was a few steps away I pulled out my revolver and put two bullets through him before he could say a word. Thus I secured this Taube, which is very useful for flying over the German lines. I left my own aeroplane in care of a neighboring farmer."

CAPTURE GERMAN AIRMEN.

Cossacks Foil Attempt at Rescue and Get Machine Undamaged.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.—A detachment of Russian cavalry operating in the vicinity of Plock, fifty-eight miles west of Warsaw, captured two days ago two German aviators, Lieut. Merez and Lieut. Poldte.

The latter made a reconnaissance in an aeroplane of the albatross type in the direction of Konin, Kutno, and Plock. On the last named town they threw down two bombs. Trouble with the motor of their machine made it necessary for them to land to the west of Rypin, where a detachment of Russian cavalrymen found them in the woods and quickly surrounded them.

At this moment two companies of German infantry appeared and attempted to rescue the airmen, but their attack was repulsed by the Russians, and the two aviators and their aeroplane, which had not been damaged, were yesterday brought into Plock.

AIRMEN SPY BRITISH PORTS.

German Aviators Said to Have Flown Over Harwich and Sheerness.

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—According to information given out to the press today in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. It is about forty miles from London. Harwich is in Essex and about seventy miles northeast of London.

SAW WAR IN THE TRENCHES.

Dutchman Horrified When Belgians Took the Boots of Dead Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Daily Telegraph publishes, under date of Nov. 7, the experiences of a Dutchman who visited the Belgian trenches near the Yser to see an officer in the Belgian field artillery. The Dutchman says:

"After we reached the trenches the struggle between darkness and light began, and when gradually dawn broke through the darkness it seemed as if a veil was drawn from a corpse War in all its horror, in all its stern reality, was gradually revealed before my eyes. Close by us sat a Belgian soldier bravely trying to bandage what had once been his left hand with a ribbon held between his teeth and his right right. Two of the nurses of an English ambulance were bandaging the head of a man who had been frightfully lacerated by a piece of shrapnel.

"Most of the men were sleeping, some of them in a lying, others in a kneeling, and some even in a standing position. Never shall I forget those first sights of horror. They all had their rifles close by. Most of them had it in the bend of the arm and held it close against them.

"Invariably when they woke up the first movement they made was for their knapsack, their bread. How anyone could think of eating in such surroundings seemed beyond me and I told the lietenant commanding that particular trench. So he smiled grimly, remarking:

"'My dear fellow, one gets hardened. All the post mortem, a friend, nay even a brother, gets these days is, "'"Poor thap, bad luck."'"

"A Corporal, quite a young chap—he could not have been more than 19 years old—crawled up to the officer and said:

"'Pardon, mon Lieutenant, several of the men most respectfully ask whether they might not have another pair of shoes. Most of ours are in very bad condition.'

"It seemed a strange request and the Lieutenant exclaimed:

"'Sapristi, Jansen, do the men think I am carrying boots about in my knapsack? What in heaven's name do they mean?'

"'Ah, mon Lieutenant,' quietly replied the Corporal, 'there are plenty of good boots over there,' and he pointed over the trenches.

"Looking in the direction he indicated, we saw, at a distance of 200 feet to 300 feet in front of our trenches, some fifty or sixty dead Germans. This seemed awful, and I could not trust my ears or eyes. But our Lieutenant shrugged his shoulders.

"'I can't give them permission to leave the trenches, you know,' he told the corporal, 'but if they want some more chances of risking their necks, well,' and at that he turned his back to the man.

"The corporal understood. A few minutes later one man got up slowly and carefully and peeped over the trench first, then with his whole head. Now he takes his rifle, pushes it ahead of him over the trench and on all fours crawls to the top and down on the other side. He slings his rifle over his shoulder and still on all fours and on his stomach advances.

"Before long a dozen men were in front. They reached the Germans, most of whom were lying face downwards. Quickly they were turned over on their backs and their boots were unstrapped. Then, instead of returning with their booty, they sat down among the dead and proceeded to take their own shoes off and tried on those of the Germans. We could see the shoes flying around in the air and hear the laughter and jokes. It was the most absurd, yet considering the conditions and surroundings, the most dramatic scene imaginable.

"I think that few of the dead Germans were left with any boots, and when the men returned to the trenches the spare ones were exchanged for a cigarette, a pipe of tobacco, a lump of bread or even a button."

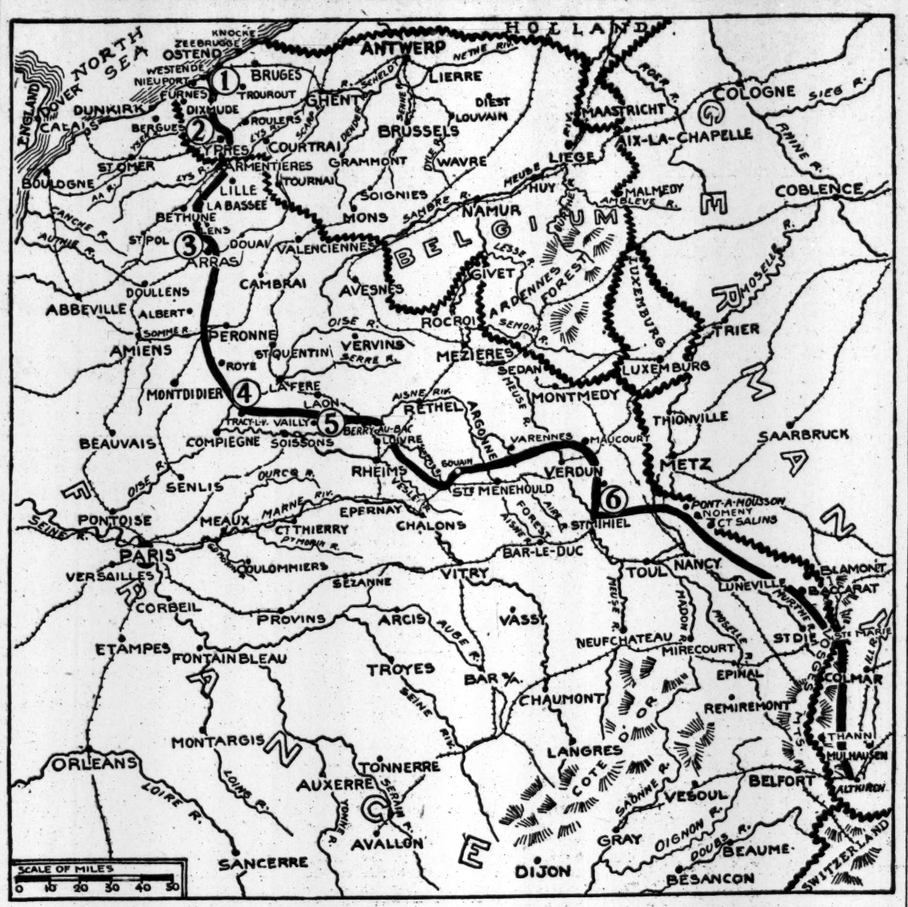
Russia Announces Mine Zones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American Ambassador at Petrograd has informed the State Department that he has been officially advised by the Russian Government that it has placed mines in the zone from 58.50 degrees north latitude and to the east of the 21st meridian; also at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga and around the Aland Islands, and that consequently the entrance and the exit of the Finnish and Riga Gulfs are forbidden.

Is your servant a Bripkin? Read "Burgess Unabridged."—Advt.

Points of Present Interest on the Western Battle Front



1. The German Army Headquarters announces a renewal of fighting near Nieuport and the capture of 700 prisoners by the German marines.
2. The conflict continues around Dixmude, but Paris states that German efforts to cross the Yser Canal were repulsed. The French official report also tells of beating back the foe around Ypres and retaking a village which had been lost. The British Press Bureau now admits that in the furious fighting on Wednesday the Prussian Guards broke the lines at three points, but were checked before they penetrated to the village. Berlin chronicles the capture of 1,100 more prisoners here.
3. All the way from Armentières to the Oise River, according to Paris, there have been artillery duels and minor engagements.
4. The French have won Tracy-le-Val, according to the official bulletin, and are making progress to the east and beyond Soissons. Berlin, however, says that French attacks, east and west of Soissons, have failed.
5. German forces attempted to retake Chavonne and Soupir, east of Vailly, but Paris says they were repulsed.
6. Slight progress is being made by the French troops near St. Mihiel and in the region of Pont-a-Mousson, according to the Paris official report.

HUNDREDS OF ACTORS ARE AT THE FRONT

Sir Herbert Tree's Reply to Suggestions That They Are Shirking the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Charles Haddon Chambers, the playwright, who returned to London by the Lusitania, states that in consequence of certain references in American papers to the recent influx of English actors to New York, which might be construed as a reflection upon the courage and public spirit of English actors as a body, he communicated with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, as the acknowledged head of the profession in this country, and received from him the following letter:

"You told me today there is an idea abroad—it is certainly not at home—that actors are shirking the war. I agree with you it is well that this assumption should be dispelled.

"As I write a few names occur to me of those with whom I am myself acquainted who have joined the colors: Robert Loraine, Murray Carson, Dennis Neilson Terry, Arthur Cleave, Evelyn Beerbohm, Claude King, Thomas Weguelin, George Barrett, Lionel Mackinder, Scott Craven, Huntley Wright, Bertie Hare, Halliwell Hobbes, Arthur Whitby, Hugh Rumboldt, Gerald Ames, Rudge Harding, and Arthur Wood. And many actors have joined the United Art Corps.

"As I write, in response to a telephone message I receive from the editor of The Era eight successive lists of names of actors with the colors. These lists are necessarily incomplete, but you will notice that they contain no less than 363 names, a goodly array.

"Our many well wishers on the other side of the Atlantic will, I am sure, be glad to know these facts."

S O S. SEALED EMDEN'S FATE.

Didn't Shell Wireless Plant and Call Brought the Sydney.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—The Melbourne managers of the Eastern Telegraph Company's extension has made the following statement:

"The staff at the Cable Station in the Cocos Islands were aware they were under the protection of the Admiralty, although warships are seldom seen in that vicinity. Recently, however, the fact became apparent that the protection had been withdrawn because wireless messages were not answered. We had an idea this was part of a large strategic scheme, and consequently no uneasiness was felt until a foreign warship was seen bearing down upon the island. There is a lagoon on the north side which provides an approach only for small boats. Large steamers cannot enter on account of the irregularity of the channel and the dangerous rocks. The Emden stood off about two or three miles from shore and as already announced forty men were sent ashore.

"As soon as there was no doubt that the station was menaced by a foreign warship the wireless station dispatched the signal 'S O S Cocos.' This was constantly repeated and it seems many calls were picked up by the Sydney. A remarkable feature is the Emden, which must have known distress signals were being sent, but did not drop a shell as she approached with the view of dismantling the wireless mast. While the distress signals were being sent out, a rush message was sent by cable to the navy office in Melbourne, who certainly acted very promptly on the information.

"As soon as the Emden's landing party had stepped ashore they proceeded to search for the cable and began to put it out of action, but as a result of long experience the Eastern Telegraph Company had been able to baffle the raiders to some extent and special precautions which, of course, cannot be indicated were taken in this case.

"Before leaving in a commandeered schooner the landing party made sure of a substantial food supply, but this is not likely to embarrass the cable staff as Capt. von Muller was considerate enough to order that the condenser and refrigerator should be spared."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A storm of protest has been aroused in Melbourne by the suggestion that Capt. Carl von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, be welcomed with a public reception in recognition of his gallantry and courtesy when he arrives in that city. The report comes from the Melbourne correspondent of Reuter's Company.

SAFE ROUTE IN NORTH SEA.

Germans Say It Is to the North, English to the South.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German Admiralty has announced that the northern part of the North Sea is free of mines. Consequently the sailing of neutral ships along this route is not attended by danger. The Admiralty says there is danger, however, for vessels sailing through the southern part of the North Sea, and an area announced by England as being free from mines. The correctness of this is proved by the newspaper Handelsblad, published in Norway, which asserts that during the past few days several neutral ships have safely entered Rotterdam, being convoyed and recommended by the British Admiralty.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung has published an article setting forth that the Germans, in their laying of mines, have respected neutral shipping, while on the other hand the British have laid out a large mine field in the open sea.

RAMS A SUBMARINE.

French Warship Said to Have Sunk a German Craft.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Dunkirk says that a French torpedo boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium.

The submarine, it appears, was trying to torpedo the French warship, when the latter's commander caught sight of her periscope, put on full speed, and charged down on the enemy, which disappeared. A large quantity of oil appeared on the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank.

The torpedo boat sustained only slight damage, and returned to port for repairs.

ACTIVITY IN GERMAN FLEET.

Warships in Kiel Canal May Be Preparing to Sail.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The London Times says:

"Military experts here attach importance to the news that great and unusual activity prevails among the German warships and auxiliaries in Kiel Canal."

THE SUFFOLK OFF COLON.

British Cruiser Believed to be Near the Canal Port.

PANAMA, Nov. 13.—A warship, believed to be the British cruiser Suffolk, has been sighted twenty-five miles off Colon. She was steaming with lights out.

Her destination was not ascertained.

WAR INSURANCE BRISK.

London Encouraged by Report That the Karlsruhe Is Cornered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Yesterday's cheerful tone in the war insurance market was fully maintained today. It was supported by the rumor, which was freely discussed among shipping firms, that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had at last been cornered.

MEDAL OF VON HINDENBURG.

"Conqueror of Russians" and "Liberator of East Prussia" Honored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The German newspapers continue to announce victories, not only for the German arms in the East and West, but also for Turkey.

They also announce that a medallion has been struck in honor of Gen. von Hindenburg, "The conqueror of the Russians," and the "Liberator of East Prussia." On one side of the medallion is shown the grim face of the General and on the reverse side is shown the doughty knight in armor, striking furiously with a huge sword.

COUNT BONI AN INTERPRETER.

De Sagan in Transport Service—Deputies and Senator Killed.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Among the prominent men serving at the front are Count Boni de Castellane, who is acting as an interpreter, and his brother, Count Jean Castellane, who is a Lieutenant aviator. Prince de Sagan and Prince Murat are attached to the motor transport service.

About twenty Deputies are with their regimestn on the firing line. Two Deputies, Pierre Gougon and Paul Proust, have been killed in action, and one Senator, Emil Reymond, has met a similar fate.

BRITISH SENTRY SHOT A GERMAN PRISONER

Mistook Brawl for Attempt at Escape—German Charges as to Camps Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In reply to the charge made by the Frankfurter Zeitung that forty-six German prisoners have died in England from pneumonia and typhoid fever it is officially stated that there have been only five deaths among the prisoners.

One death was accidental, and the others were due to natural causes, the statement says.

"There has been no typhoid fever or pneumonia.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—There has occurred at one of the concentration camps in which German prisoners of war and German and Austrian subjects of military age are interned an incident which is calculated to evoke some caustic comment when the details become known in Germany.

One night toward midnight the British guard on duty at one of the concentration camps near London was alarmed by unwonted sounds from the camp. Evidences of a struggle in which a fairly large body of men was taking part were audible, and very soon, when the lights were brought to bear on the scene, became visible.

A number of men were seen rushing toward one of the exits. The soldier on guard at this particular point fired as the men approached him, and another near by also discharged his rifle. Eventually order was restored and an investigation begun.

It appeared that the trouble had arisen out of a brawl among some of the inmates of the camp. Instead of being an attempt to escape by rushing the guard, as the soldiers who fired had thought, the disturbance had been nothing more tnan a free fight among a number of the prisoners.

Unfortunately the sentries' shots had taken effect. One German had been killed and another wounded. The matter is now under further investigation.

An incident of the kind is particularly deplorable in view of the special pains which the British authorities are taking to make the lot of the Germans interned in these camps as pleasant as can be with due regard to the circumstances.

KAISER'S VILLA FOR SALE.

Palace in Corfu Cost Empress Elizabeth $5,000,000.

GENEVA, Nov. 12, (Via Paris.)—Emperor William is offering his marble palace, the villa of Achilleion, in Corfu, for sale. It was built in 1890-91 for the Empress Elizabeth at a cost of $5,000,000, and has since been improved. A syndicate of Germans and Swiss hotel men wished to buy Achilleion a few years ago, but they were outbid by the Emperor.

The Emperor's decision to sell the villa, it is said, is the result of the uncertain attitude of Greece toward Germany and Austria. It is said he fears confiscation of the palace if Greece joins the Allies. A Swiss syndicate has an option on the place at a low price.

The villa of Achilleion, which is in the Italian Renaissance style, was purchased in 1907 by the German Emperor. The gardens are open to visitors. At the rear of the villa are a peristyle and three terraces, with a large number of statues. The large park, descending toward the sea in terraces, contains a small temple with a seated marble statue of Heine, the poet, by the Danish sculptor Hasselriis.

MUST SHOW PASSPORTS NOW.

British Restriction on Americans Embarking for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Notices were posted at the transatlantic steamship offices today to the effect that all Americans must have passports before embarking for America.

In explanation, the steamship officials said the British authorities had notified them that Americans must show passports before boarding boats. At the embassy it was announced that it was prepared to issue passports to all Americans who could prove citizenship.

Up to the present time passports have not been demanded by the British authorities of Americans homeward bound.

GRAVEYARDS COVER MILES IN BELGIUM

Country Still Completely Paralyzed, Says American Who Took In First Food.

FEW MEN SEEN ABOUT

Women and Children Spellbound by Their Misery—German Soldiers In Good Spirits.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Jarvis E. Bell of New York, who, on behalf of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, assisted in the distribution of the first cargo of relief supplies sent to the Belgians, has given The Associated Press a description of conditions in the stricken country:

"Nothing that has been written could exaggerate the misery of Belgium. We drove for miles through graveyards. Stakes on some of which were soldiers tattered coats and helmets were the tombstones. Deserted fields are cemeteries. As we entered the villages women and children sought refuge in the ruins of roofless homes terrified lest we were some fresh visitation of war. Their faces were drawn and lined and if you could only see the gruesome surroundings in which they are struggling for existence you would not wonder that they fail to smile.

"The Belgian peasants had, in many districts, no home in which to sleep, no seed to sow, no implements with which to work, no transport to reach a market, and finally no heart to struggle against the impossible. It is unbelievable that war ever produced such a complete and tragic paralysis as we saw in many parts of Belgium. It cannot be attributed to lack of courage on the part of the civilian population or to the inhumanity of the conqueror. It is simply war up to date; civilized, Christian war.

The Dutch Work on Sunday.

"The American relief steamer Coblenz, carrying more than 1,000 tons of foodstuffs, arrived at Rotterdam from London at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Dutch Government with great kindness made an exception to the rigid rule against working on Sunday. The labor unions made equal concessions with the result that on Monday morning eight barges towed by four express tugs left Rotterdam en route for Brussels. With relief supplies. On each barge was a large printed notice certifying that the cargo had been sent by the American commission in care of the American Minister to Belgium. On the door of the Captain's cabin in each barge was a copy of Gen. von der Goltz's proclamation instructing all German officials to give safe conduct and assistance to the American relief cargo. Gen. von der Goltz is German Military Governor of Belgium.

"The crews of the barges and tugs were Dutch, and each was carried with no little pride an order for safe conduct from the German authorities, permitting him to go to Brussels and return unmolested to Holland.

Follow Barges in Auto.

"Accompanied by M. M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, and Mr. Wyman, an American resident, in an automobile, I followed this odd flotilla of mercy as it threaded its way from canal to canal and from lock to lock. At Hanswert, a town on the Belgian-Dutch frontier, I expected some difficulties as to this first consignment of relief. On the contrary, the German officials were fully informed, and there was no delay whatever.

"From thence to Brussels the German arrangements for getting our cargo through expeditiously were perfect. The sealed hatches of the barges were never opened or touched on all the way to Antwerp, Malines, and Brussels.

"The country people came running to the banks of the canals, where they stared at our flotilla as if it were a mirage. For a week not a single barge had passed, where formerly there were thousands.

"To the Belgian country folk it was at first just a God-sent dream to remind them of the peaceful days preceding the nightmare of war. When they found that there were real barges bearing food their great thankfulness found ready expression.

"On Wednesday morning, just one week after the ship left London, we drove up in front of the American Legation at Brussels and told Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, that the relief barges were safely moored in a pocket of the main canal. A few minutes later Mr. Whitlock's automobile brought the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish Minister, and the heads of the Belgian Central Relief Committee. The Marquis was all enthusiasm. He grasped my hand, exclaiming: 'What splendid news! You Americans are wonderful. When you take a thing in hand you certainly do it, and do it quickly.'

All Brussels Knew in an Hour.

"There was no need for the newspapers to spread the report of our arrival. In one hour all Brussels knew and rejoiced. Many people had feared that we would never get the food into Belgium, and that if we did we would not get by the wall of soldiers surrounding Brussels.

"We drove back to Holland by way of Louvain, Aerschot, and Thourout to Breda, on the Dutch frontier. We found several villages in the Limburg district that had been without salt for a month. At almost every bridge we met men with boxes soliciting relief from travelers from more fortunate districts. This looks like begging, but there are some conditions justifying anything. We met few Belgian men. Eighty per cent. of the people in these country districts are women and children. We saw them eating green vegetables, beets and apples. They had little else.

"There were thousands of children, all afraid to laugh. Like their mothers, they seemed spellbound by the melancholy fascination of the ruins in which they found shelter. The contrast between them and the contented song-loving German soldier is appalling.

"The Germans, who throughout treated us with the greatest courtesy and consideration, are clearing the débris from the water fronts so that the shipments of relief supplies from America can be landed in the various towns without difficulty. They also are working on the canals, and promise us by Nov. 17 to clear the waterway to Liége, which at present is very hard to reach."

Mr. Bell will return to Rotterdam on Saturday to continue the work of rushing the emergency food supplies into districts where they are most needed.

OMEN OF THE 'WHITE GENERAL'

Portends Disaster to Austro-German Armies, Russian Soldiers Say.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail sends a legend which is current in the Russian army, of a "White General" who rides through the ranks on a white horse.

"If he looks a man full in the face," the legend runs, "that man bears a charmed life. Those whom he passes with eyes averted are marked for death. During the last two weeks the 'White General' has not been seen in the Russian ranks. The soldiers say he is busy in the German and Austrian armies walking with his eyes to the ground."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DUKE'S SON KILLED IN BATTLE IN FRANCE

Lord Bernard Gordon-Lennox Slain—Son of Commander in India Another Victim.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is announced that Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox, a Major of the Grenadier Guards and third son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, has been killed in battle. He served in the South African war and afterward saw service in China.

Capt. Beauchamp Oswald Duff, a son of the Commander in Chief of the army in India, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, has also been killed. He was an officer of the First (King George's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

A casualty list issued tonight under date of Nov. 4 contains the names of twenty-three officers killed in action and thirty wounded.

Among those killed was Lieut. Col. H. T. Crispin of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

The wounded include Major Gen. E. S. Bulfin of the Aldershot Command and Lieut. Col. H. E. B. Leach of the South Wales Borderers.

Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox was a member of a family prominent in England for generations. He was a direct descendant of King Charles II. and the famous beauty, Louise Renée de Perrencourt de Queronaille, to whom Charles gave several titles, notably that of the Duchess of Portsmouth, and whom Louis XIV. made Duchess d'Aubigny.

Lord Bernard's father, the seventh Duke, served as a Captain in the Grenadier Guards in the Boer war, as did an elder brother, Lord Esmé Charles Gordon-Lennox, while his eldest brother, the Earl of March, is now at the front as a Major in the Sussex Yeomanry. He also served in South Africa.

FAMOUS HOUSE A HOSPITAL.

London Mansion That Whitelaw Reid Rented Used for Wounded.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Dorchester House, Park Lane, occupied by the late Whitelaw Reid when he was American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is now used as a military hospital. It must be the most luxurious of its kind in existence.

Lieut. Col. Sir George Holford, the owner of the house, has given it up to wounded officers, eighteen of whom are billeted in bedrooms overlooking Hyde Park.

Downstairs, on the first floor, the famous ballroom is being turned into a sitting room for convalescents, and other splendid apartments in which dinners and receptions were held are now filled with beds, screens, and big medicine tables, and will become dormitories.

The wounded come to Dorchester House after a few days' preliminary treatment at a nursing home further down Park Lane. They are attended by Sir Alfred Fripp, Surgeon in Ordinary to the King. The sister in charge at Dorchester House is Miss Muriel Wilson of the wealthy family of ship owners.

The famous Velasquez and other masterpieces at Dorchester House have been taken down to a cellar, but the Alfred Stevens decorations are still in place.

York House, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, the Duke of Devonshire's town house; Montagu House, and Harrington House are a few of the many great London mansions now given over for war service.

A stranger instance still of the transformations that are happening in the west part of London is that the huge island of houses at the corner of Brompton Road, opposite the South Kensington (Victoria and Albert) Museum, has been repaired and occupied as headquarters of some of the London regiments. It has lain shut up, dirty and decaying, for at least ten years.

WAR'S EFFECT ON IDEAS.

Ferrero Thinks It May Recreate the Mind of the World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Guglielmo Ferrero, the historian, discusses the battle of the Aisne in the Messagero.

"If the Allies," he writes, "give Germany a mortal blow in the west, England will recover her old influence over the Continent, which has so greatly declined in the last thirty years, and much of the authority conferred on the Prussian monarchy by the war of 1870 will pass to republican France.

"The transferrence of territory will be nothing compared with the change in ideas, a change already noticeable. Perhaps this war will recreate the mind of the world."

BIG BRITISH DYE COMPANY.

Government to Aid It—Its Formation Due to the War.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In order to devise means for providing the textile trades with sufficient supplies of dyestuffs and colors, of which there is now a great shortage owing to the cessation of imports from Germany, preliminary arrangements were made today for the formation of a company with a large amount of capital to manufacture dyestuffs.

Part of the capital will be subscribed by the Government.

It is planned to acquire important dye-producing works.

OUR SOCKS TOO THIN.

British Army Contractor Wonders How We Keep Our Ankles Warm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A well-informed army contractor said to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"The thinness of the American socks is the most annoying thing about your country's valued aid. The socks which come up to British army specifications are not thicker than can be bought anywhere in England, but Americans do not seem to manufacture socks thick enough to keep their ankles warm."

There's something about them you'll like—

Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

BRITISH OFFICERS SLAIN NUMBER 682

Total Casualties Up to Oct. 31 About 57,000, Premier Asquith Says.

AN ARMY OF 2,186,400 MEN

Supplementary Estimate In Parliament—New War Credit of $1,125,000,000 Is Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—An analysis of the official casualty lists up to Nov. 11, so far as they relate to officers of British regiments on active service, has been supplied by a correspondent of The Daily News, as follows:

Killed, 682; wounded, 1,384; missing or prisoners, 354; total, 2,420.

Of the officers killed, 5 were Generals, 20 Colonels, 61 Majors, 222 Captains, and 374 Lieutenants.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The British casualties in the war up to Oct. 31 were, approximately, 57,000 men of all ranks. This estimate was given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons today in reply to a question by Edward T. John, member from East Denbighshire.

Mr. John also desired information regarding the Government's proposals as to the final conditions of peace, the effective establishment of international law, and the cessation of competitive military expenditure.

The Premier, in reply to the two questions, gave the British casualties, and said he was not in a position to estimate the losses of the other allied powers or those of the enemy.

He referred Mr. John to his [Mr. Asquith's] recent speeches in regard to the other questions raised.

A supplementary estimate to provide for the 1,000,000 more men required by the Government during the rest of the official year, ending March 31, was introduced in the House of Commons today. This brings the total army, not including the Territorials, to 2,186,400 officers and men.

The announcement of the forthcoming presentation to Parliament of a measure providing for a credit of £225,000,000 ($1,125,000,000,) was issued officially this afternoon. This money is intended to cover not only the naval and military expenditures which may be incurred before March 31, but all expenditures which may be necessary or desirable in order to meet trade or other abnormal conditions created by the war.

This further sum, added to the previous war credits voted by Parliament, brings the total credits up to £325,000,000 ($1,625,000,000.)

The credit of $1,125,000,000 will cover the $14,550,000 advanced to Belgium, the $4,000,000 advanced to Servia, and sums necessary to facilitate the raising of funds by the British dominions and protectorates and by the allied powers.

Advances in the way of loans will be made also to the dominions and the allied powers for the purposes of war and to meet difficulties arising out of the war, and to local authorities and other bodies for relief work.

SERVED MY COUNTRY, KARL LODY WRO

Spy Put to Death in London Hoped Old Friends Would Not Judge Him Harshly.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—An ac

RUSSIA WAS READY FOR TURKS' ATTACK

Had Anticipated the Black Sea Raids and Troops Were in Position for New War.

GENERALS LOST NO TIME

Russians Advancing on Erzerum from at Least Three Quarters—Turks' Flank Attack Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have several times noted that Russia has been prepared for all eventualities in this great war, among them the possibility of an attempt to realize the German plans of aggression by using Turkish troops advancing through Persia to an undefended frontier.

The Russian Foreign Office, of course, has known for years past the full extent of Russia's preparations for precisely the event that has now occurred [deletion by the censor.] * * * Certainly they moved on Turkey immediately after a state of war had been brought about by the unprovoked attack by Turkish warships on Russia's Black Sea coasts.

Two Russian columns are marching upon Van, Aremnia. The northern column captured Akta some days ago; the southern has entered Turkish territory about thirty miles further south by the Khanossur Pass, which was defended by Turkish forces.

The Russians attacked, and, after a smart fight, defeated and put to flight the Turkish troops, who abandoned their killed and wounded.

From the scene of this preliminary fight, in quite a different theatre of war, Erzerum is distant 160 miles, and Russian columns are advancing, fighting, upon this key to the position from three if not four quarters. The vanguard, advancing along the direct high road upon Erzerum, has overcome resistance at Koprikeui, inflicting great losses on the Turks, whose flank attack upon the Russian left was caught by a punishing cross-fire from mountain artillery and broken up by infantry charges.

The road is now practically open to a Russian advance to within a few miles of Erzerum, but those few miles present by far the most formidable obstacle yet met with — namely, the Devebomu range of heights.

While engaged in a deadly conflict over a 500-mile front on the west, Russia, suddenly attacked by Turks under German officers on her seacoast, 1,000 miles away to the east, responds instantly with a many-sided combined attack on Turkey in a region nearly 2,000 miles away from the western fighting front.

FRENCH LENIENCE TO TURKS.

Belief That the Government's Policy Will Have a Good Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—So thoroughly is it understood here that the declaration of war by Turkey is merely a coup de force by a few ambitious traitors in the pay of Germany that the French Government has no intention of treating Ottoman subjects here as real belligerents, while all German and Austrian subjects have been expelled and their property sequestrated.

A notice has been issued from Bordeaux which merits full reproduction. It reads:

It does not enter into the intentions of the Government of the republic to forget the friendship which for centuries has united France with the Ottoman Empire, or indiscriminately to class all Ottoman subjects under the head of its enemies. Consequently orders have been sent to all Prefects, Colonial Governors, and Residents in protected countries, instructing them to treat with consideration all Moslem or Christian Ottoman subjects who, residing on French territory, deserve by their attitude not to be confounded with those who, on behalf of and in the pay of Germany, now represent the Constantinople Government.

Ottoman subjects are, therefore, invited to present themselves with their papers before the Mayors or Police Commissaries of the districts in which they reside. These functionaries will point out the steps to be taken in order that they may regularize their situation and obtain permits of residence to enable them freely to continue their business.

This measure should go far toward opening the eyes of the Turks to the suicidal policy of Germanophile confidence inaugurated by Enver Bey and Talaat Bey.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESS.

Russians Retreating, Berlin Says—Loss of Transports Admitted.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Marconi Wireless Telegraphy via London.)—A report from Constantinople, translated literally, reads as follows:

"With God's help the enemy has been forced to evacuate his positions and is retreating along the entire front, pursued by us on all sides."

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given to the press today from official quarters is the following:

"Reports received here from Constantinople set forth that the Turkish Army in the Caucasus is attacking the Russians on their second line of defense. An artillery engagement near Koeprvory on Nov. 9 lasted all day long.

"The Persian, Afghan, Egyptian, Indian, and Mohammedan elements in Constantinople have declared a community of interests. The Sunnites and the Shiites (two opposing religious sects) are now for the first time ready for joint action.

"The Vossische Zeitung reports that Rumania has declined a demand made by Russia for the passage of Russian troops through Rumanian territory."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official dispatch from Constantinople, reaching London by way of Berlin, confirms indirectly the recent Russian statement that a Russian fleet has sunk three Turkish transports in the Black Sea.

The Constantinople report admits that there has been no news of these three ships since they left the Turkish capital a week ago. It adds that, as the vessels were near Songuldak, on the Black Sea, the day that place was bombarded, it is possible that they were attacked by the Russian squadron.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says the Turks have destroyed the railway line from Smyrna to Cassaba and that it is reported that Turkey intends to close the railway from Constantinople to Dedeagatch, a seaport on the Aegean Sea. Dedeagatch is the terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Salonika.

Mrs. A. H. Leavitt Reaches London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Arthur H. Leavitt, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, arrived with their child in London today in company with the party of Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, who was recalled from Turkey. The trip from the Turkish capital was a slow one, but without any exciting incident.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

In East Prussia the Germans are massing troops and big guns at the Masurian lakes (1) in an effort to break the wave of the Russian invasion.

Austria admits officially that the Russian Army sweeping on Cracow (2) through Galicia has captured Tarnow (3,) Jaslo (4,) and Krosno.

CAPTURE 3 TOWNS IN DASH TO CRACOW

Continued from Page 1.

advance far enough to deal a crippling blow at the forces on either of their flanks.

The Russians continue pushing forward upon Cracow, overcoming the last remnants of isolated opposition here and there offered by the Austrian rear guards. Moreover, the Russians have again crossed the Carpathians into the plains of Hungary.

Emperor Nicholas, who is now making a tour of the armies at the front, spent Thursday at Lublin, the day being devoted entirely to a series of public affairs, beginning with the reception of a number of deputations from all classes of the local population, whom his Majesty thanked warmly for their loyalty and devotion, and particularly for the heroism with which they had borne the terrible trials of the war recently waged over this province.

Turning to the representatives of the Polish peasantry, the Emperor expressed the wish that they convey to all the Poles in the province a declaration of his Majesty's entire confidence in their loyalty, and the assurance that his Majesty would not forget their needs.

After attending service in the local Pravoslavny Church his Majesty proceeded to visit the wounded in three hospitals, personally distributing decorations won by deeds of valor and conversing with the soldiers.

TO TRY NEW BATTLE PLAN.

New Concentration of German Troops on Russian Frontier.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch:

"The conclusion is drawn from the latest news that the German troops, who in their retreat have occupied all the defiles to the east of the Masurian Lakes (East Prussia,) where they have placed heavy artillery, intend to resist the Russians tenaciously in that section. The Germans hope that on these positions, which they consider impregnable, the shock of the Russians will be broken. However, yesterday the Russians were successful in sorties to the east of the lakes.

"Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines now are transporting only troops, apparently with a view to a new concentration which is said to have been decided upon by a recent council of the Austro-German General Staffs at Cracow. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Matin the Germans suffered a severe defeat beyond Kalisz, losing twelve heavy guns and leaving many dead on the field.

Col. Feyler, editor of The Swiss Military Review, and one of the best known military specialists, declares that "Russia is now about to bring to bear all her effectives, and if it is realized that she intervenes at a moment when in Flanders the German levies of the third line, young soldiers with six weeks' training, are being brought into action, the full significance of the operations on the eastern front will be recognized.

"Three Austro-German armies,' he continues, "are advancing toward the angles of Thorn and Cracow. The Russian commander seems to be accentuating the defense in the latter direction. If he succeeds the result will be far-reaching. The Austrian army will be cut off from the Germans and forced to accept battle with their backs against the Carpathians.

PLAN TO LURE RUSSIANS ON.

Germans Seek to Get Invaders in Zone of Fortress Fire.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Friday outlines the operations of the present week in the Eastern war theatre. His dispatch follows:

"During Tuesday and Wednesday there was uninterrupted fighting on the German side of the astern frontier of East Prussia. The German Wirballen army (Wirballen is in Suwalki, Russian Poland, almost on the East Prussia boundary line,) with its base in a formidable series of fortified positions, made strong efforts to turn the Russians out of their trenches but all attacks were sucessfully repulsed.

"From Tuesday until Thursday the Russians, advancing from the Bakalargewo-Lyck line, slowly thrust the enemy back to the Masurian Lake region, where the Germans have the advantage o fenormous natural obstacles in the network of lakes an dswamps and are aided by the intensive scheme of fortifications, the central point of which is Loetzen.

"Behind Loetzen Forty Boyen blocks the narrow passage between Dargained and Loewintin Lakes, which, except fo rthis break, from an impassable barrier extending 20 miles from north to south. The Germans have all the dry gaps in this region armed with artillery against which they hope the Russians will dash themselves to pieces.

"The Russian occupation of Johannisburg is regarded as a coup of great strategic importance. It is assumed that those who occupied Johannisburg were the army from the south. Further, the feat was all the more meritorious as this route passes through treacherous swamps which are defended by wire entanglements and swept by a fire from blockhouses. Between Johannisburg and Bialla the Russians continued until yesterday their advance against East Prussia.

"At the last Austro-German council of war, held at Cracow, Galicia, on Nov 3, new dispositions for the allied armies were decided on, it is stated. Under these plans the German army was to employ its left flank to entice the Russians into the zones of the fortresses at Posen, Glogau, and Breslau, where they could reach them with artillery fire, and endeavor to obtain a crushing victory against one of the flanks of the invaders by manoeuvring their free field army along the lines of their extensive network of railways. Meantime the Austrians were to concentrate around Cracow, whence they would try to inflict as many blows as possible upon the besiegers, and also to mass in the Carpathians and attack the Russian left flank.

"Yesterday the Russians were across the Wisloka River, Galicia and had occupied Dembica at a point where the railway between Jarosfau and Tarnow crosses the Wisloka. The Austrians, who retreated southward after the last battles, have occupied an entrenched position covering the bridge at Turka, where they evidently intend to accept battle."

COSSACKS DRIVEN BACK.

Lose Heavily in Second Attack Near Kola, and in Galicia, Too.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (By Wireless Telegraph to London.)—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows:

On the East Prussian frontier, at Eydtkuhnen, and also further south to the east of the outlet of the Masurian Lakes, fresh battles have developed, but no decision yet has been reached.

The Russian cavalry forces, which were defeated previously with heavy loss in the vicinity of Kola, 40 miles northeast of Kalisz, Russian Poland, resumed their offensive movements, and, swinging to the southward, were again repulsed to the east of Kalisz. This, it is said, removes any possible danger of an invasion of Silesia.

From Vienna it is reported that the Austrian operations in the northeast are developing without hindrance from the enemy. The Russians have advanced through the region of Central Galicia, voluntarily evacuated by the Austrians, and have crossed the lower Vistula, occupying Rzeszow and the Lisco district.

The fortress of Przemysl again is invested by the Russians, but Russian forces in the Stryi valley were forced to retreat with heavy losses by a surprise attack from an Austrian armored train and Austrian cavalry.

ENDURANCE OF CZAR'S TROOPS.

Spend Days in Rain-Soaked Trenches Without Food, Then Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In a lengthy review of the earlier operations on the battlefield of Russian Poland and Galicia, Prof. Bernard Pares, the British official correspondent with the Russian Army, gives a sketch of the spirit which he says pervades the Russian Army. After referring to the confidence of the Russians in their artillery and their lack of respect for the rifle fire of their opponents, Prof. Pares continues:

"But the most impressive thing of all is the extraordinary endurance of the men in the trenches. It is an ordinary experience for a man to be from five to eight days in a pouring rain, almost or sometimes altogether without food, and then perhaps to rush on the enemy, to fall and see half of his comrades fall, but the rest still going forward. Or perhaps he lies on the field through the night and then is carried to a hospital, to lose a limb. In spite of this, such men are not only patient and affectionate to all who do anything for them, but really cheerful, contented, and often literally jovial, and in no doubt of the ultimate issue.

"The spirit of the Russian Army draws everything to it, so that no one seems to feel he is living unless he is getting to the front. The talk of all those who are already at work, whether officers or men, is balanced and confident, and all the little comforts are shared up simply, as among brothers.

"All the life of Russia is streaming into the war, and never was the Russian people more visible than it is now in the Russian Army."

Contrary to the general idea, Prof. Pares says that the cavalry played but an insignificant part in the fighting in Galicia. He says the Ruthenian troops in the Austrian Army were in a very difficult position. In several cases they fired into the air, and the attacking Russians sometimes did the same, whereupon, he says, numbers of the Ruthenians would come over to the Russians, who considered themselves at home in this part of Galicia.

The Cossacks who were preceding the army offered little violence in this field, says Prof. Pares, though sometimes they were led to adopt drastic but not necessarily violent measures in dealing with certain hostile inhabitants of the district.

SILESIA IN PANIC.

General at Dresden Warns Against Spreading Rumors.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the following under date of Thursday:

"I learn from Berlin that a general panic prevails in Eastern Silesia. Civilians, with all their articles of value, continue to flee in great numbers to Berlin, Dresden, and other towns. The General in command at Dresden has issued an urgent warning, especially to women, against spreading rumors which seem already to have caused considerable excitement and damage."

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THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The vigorous encounters along the battle line in Belgium are due to two causes. The more energetic assaults made by the Germans in an effort to break down the opposition where the British and Belgian lines join. The higher ground enables the German artillery to be used to better advantage here than in the swamp ground near Nieuport.

The Germans first made attacks early in the week at Dixmude and succeeded in capturing the town and obtaining a hold on the west bank of the river. Here they were stopped by the rush of reserves and were forced to abandon the west bank except for one short stretch. The Germans made their next attack ten miles further south near Ypres.

The other move was an aggressive one by the Allies along the coast. Here the German artillery was outclassed by the guns of the British and French warships. The Germans were unable to resist the Belgian attack and were forced to abandon Lombaertzyde. The Germans now say they have driven back this sortie to the original position west of the Yser.

These attacks, even where they have ended in the capture of the ehemy's trenches, have had no further effect. The lines have been bent back at points, but the new trenches are soon made as strong as the old ones.

The loss by the Germans of three siege guns in the fighting at La Bassee shows the weakness of these guns when opposed to an active enemy. The power of their shells requires a heavy weight for the guns, which makes it difficult to move them from place to place. Consequently, an energetic enemy can send forward raiding parties to work their way through the opposing line and capture the batteries. A small force can readily put the battery out of action if it can get within rifle range. In case a rapid retreat becomes necessary, the heavy artillery falls into the hands of the victors unless there is plenty of warning to give time for moving them to the rear.

The guns referred to in the dispatches are not 11-inch guns, but the 5-inch or 7-inch siege guns that accompany every corps in the German Army.

Last night's dispatches give the line of the fighting between the Oise and the Meuse. For the first time in two weeks it is possible to tell the recent results of the encounters in this part of the battlefield. Just east of the Oise the French have made an advance of two miles. Along the Aisne the British are about one mile north of the river, except at Vailly, where they hold the bluff just above the narrow river valley. Near Craonne the Allies have made their greatest advance, being about three miles from the river. From Craonne the line runs almost due southeast, skirting Rheims at a distance of four miles, to Nogent, east of the city. Then the line there turns east through Beine and Moronvilliers to the Suippes River.

The German trenches follow this river and one of its forks to Souain, twelve miles northeast of Chalons. Here the Germans have made a gain of about two miles and occupy a strong salient along the Suippes River. From Souain the line runs due east, through Ville-sur-Tourbe and Vienne to Vauquois, a mile south of Varennes on the Aire.

The line then circles Verdun at a distance of about seven miles, running through Malancourt, Brabant, and Dieppe. In the Woevre region the French have pushed the Germans back out of range of the Meuse forts and are now holding them to a line through Fresnes and Hattonchatel, eight miles from the river.

The German salient at St. Mihiel is hemmed in on three sides by French forces that leave a gap of less than eight miles in the German rear. The success of this semi-detached body in maintaining its precarious position for four weeks forms a noteworthy feat of arms. The Germans have 12-inch Austrian howitzers mounted at St. Mihiel and have 16.5-inch mortars in action near Thiaucourt. These add important strength to their defense, but would not avail them much but for the excellent work of their infantry in manning the trenches along the fighting line and thus screening the heavy artillery from the attacks of the French columns. With the exception of artillery, the French have every advantage in their favor in this field. Their lack of success indicates that they have been unable to provide guns that approach those of the Germans in power.

From Pagny, on the Moselle, east ward to the Vosges Mountains the French advance has carried them at all points to within five miles of the Lorraine border. From the crest of the Vosges, ten miles east of St. Dié, the battle line runs due south through Thann and Altkirch to the Swiss border.

In a battle of the immense numbers that are now engaged in France the movements of troops must be pushed on a large scale before any important results can be obtained. Neither side in the conflict shows any sign yet of a serious effort to bring the great battle to a close. Both sides seem to be delaying in order to complete special preparations before beginning attacks in large force that may bring about the decision of the conflict.

GERMANY CAN CALL ON 12,000,000 TO FIGHT

Assertion That Army Officer's Tabulations Came from the Official Records.

A statement to show that Germany can put 12,000,000 fighting men between the ages of 17 and 45 years into the field was issued by the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street, last night. The tabulations, it was said, were made by Lieut. George A. Baumann, an officer of the German Army. The figures, it was added, were taken from the German official records. The tabulations, as given out, follow:

ORDINARY WAR STRENGTH.

Twenty-seven active army corps, at 40,000	1,080,000	
Twenty-seven reserve army corps, at 40,000	1,080,000	
108 "Landwehr" 1st Reserve Infantry Divisions—Four regiments at 4,000 men, 16,000	1,728,000	
Landwehr Field Artillery	100,000	
Landwehr Cavalry	100,000	
TROOPS OUTSIDE THE CORPS FORMATION.		
Twenty-three regiments of artillery on foot, (active at 2,000)	46,000	
Twenty-three regiments reserve, (active at 2,000)	46,000	
Railway troops, including First and Second Landwehr Reserves	24,000	
Telegraph troops, including First and Second Landwehr Reserves	18,000	
Aeronauts and aviators	10,000	
Trains—ammunition and food supply	250,000	
War strength without new formation		4,482,000
NEW FORMATIONS, DEPOT, AND RESERVE FORMATIONS.		
Recruits of 1894 and volunteers	600,000	
Reserve regiments formed of "Ersatzreservisten"	1,080,000	
Landwehr, bodies of reserve	250,000	
		1,930,000
Now trained and suitable for service		6,412,000
FURTHER MATERIAL FOR NEW FORMATIONS AND RESERVE BODY.		
Volunteers	1,000,000	
Recruits—1905	500,000	
"Ersatz Reservisten" (deducting those that are not included in the regiments of the reserve body)	750,000	
Trained "Landsturm" (Eighth Reserve) from 38 to 45 years, at 120,000	840,000	
		3,090,000
Not trained "Landsturm" with weapon, from 20 to 45 years, at 100,000		2,500,000
		12,002,000
RECAPITULATION.		
Active, Reserve and Landwehr Field Army	4,482,000	
New formations now in field	900,000	
Reserve formations trained and ready for service	1,330,000	
Newly drawn formations	3,090,000	
"Landsturm"—Third Reserve—not trained	2,500,000	
		12,002,000

The Counterpart of a Coat That Costs More

THIS is as nearly a duplicate of an overcoat that cost us $110—at one of the big tailor shops—as we can produce.

* *

Materials that cost a little less, of course, but which wear as long and serve the purpose as well.

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The Weber and Heilbroner ready-to-wear price is $30 to $40.

* *

Our "Argyle" model—a double-breasted, cheviot overcoat, with soft-roll lapels, two button, form-fitting and clean and smart as an overcoat can be made.

* *

Trimmed with rich satin yoke and sleeves—every item as perfect a reflection of the original as can be made.

* *

Another conservative coat, in unusually good taste, in blues, black and oxford, at $25—double-breasted and form fitting, with the new shoulders.

The same coat silk lined throughout, at $35 to $50.

* *

Full hanging, English slip-ons, Balmacan or plain sack style, in green mixtures, fancy plaids and grays, at $25 and $35.

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Hats—both soft and stiff—which harmonize with the overcoats, $3 to $8.

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1265 Broadway 32 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway 44th & Broadway 424 & 5th Av

PROUD TO HEAR ARMY CALLED BARBARIANS

Major Gen. von Disfurth, Distinguished German, Hopes the Title Is Merited.

CALLS IT EMPTY CHATTER

All the Cathedrals of Europe Not Equal to Stone at German Grenadier's Grave, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—An amazing exposition of German militarism is given by Major Gen. von Disfurth in an article contributed to the Hamburg Nachrichter, in the course of which this distinguished retired officer of the German Army writes:

"No object whatever is served by taking any notice of the accusations of barbarity leveled against Germany by our foreign critics. Frankly, we are and must be barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the uttermost degree.

"It is incompatible with the dignity of the German Empire and with the proud traditions of the Prussian Army to defend our courageous soldiers from the accusations hurled against them in foreign and neutral countries. We owe no explanations to any one. There is nothing for us to justify and nothing to explain away. Every act of whatever nature committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed, and is fully justified.

"There is no reason whatever why we should trouble ourselves about the notions concerning us in other countries. Certainly we should not worry about the opinions and feelings held in neutral countries. Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which in the time of war must be dictated to the world.

"It is of no consequence whatever if all the monuments ever created, all the pictures ever painted, and all the buildings ever erected by the great architects of the world be destroyed, if by their destruction we promote Germany's victory over her enemies, who vowed her complete annihilation. In times of peace we might perhaps regard the loss of such things, but at the present moment not a word of regret, not a thought should be squandered upon them. War is war, and must be waged with severity. The commonest, ugliest stone placed to mark the burial place of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals in Europe put together.

"They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians. Let neutral peoples and our enemies cease their empty chatter, which may well be compared to the twitter of birds. Let them cease their talk of the Cathedral at Rheims and of all the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate. These things do not interest us. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?"

FOUR PROFESSORS KILLED.

Many German Educators in Army—Cross for Mielzynski.

BERLIN, (via the Hague and London) Nov. 13.—The newspapers printed yesterday and today the obituary of four university professors who had just fallen in battle, showing how largely university people are participating in the active fighting.

The fallen men are Heinrich Hermelink, Professor of Church History at Kiel; Ernst Heidrich, Professor of Art and History at Strassburg; Ernst Stadler, Professor of German Philiology at Strassburg, and Prof. Fricke, the head of the Hanover Muenden Forestry Academy.

Frau Delbrueck, wife of the Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, Clemens Delbrueck, is dead.

Count Matthias Brudzewo Mielzynski, the ex-member of the Reichstag who shot his wife and nephew in his Castle near Graetz in February, has received the decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class for valor in the battle of Augustowo.

The Mielynski tragedy, the result of a love affair, caused a sensation at the time of its occurrence. The Count was tried on a charge of manslaughter, but was acquitted.

SAYS GERMANS FEAR RUIN.

Neutral Banker Finds Industrial Leaders Dreading Long War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times).—From a distinguished citizen of a neutral country, a banker by profession, whose long standing business relations with that country required him to spend the last seven weeks in Germany, I have received a graphic account of the aspect which events present to a keen observer. His views are not only those of a man of affairs, but of one who through his professional connections with Germans of eminence in politics and commerce has enjoyed unusual opportunities for gauging the actual attitude of mind with which this class views the war.

"It would be a grave fallacy," said my informant, "to judge German affairs by German newspapers of today. They must not only suppress what the Government does not want printed, but are required to publish practically that and that only which the Government lays before them. I refer, of course, to news and views of all sorts bearing on the war.

"Everything, for instance, tending to suggest that the rigors of war are slowly but surely undermining the national economic fabric is strictly contraband. My every-day contact with Germans of my class, extending over a period of many weeks, leaves me firmly convinced that those of them who must know, now realize that Germany has been plunged into a tragic and pathetic adventure. Even the great industrialists of the Rhinelands and Westphalia, though many of their works are occupied in the production of war material to a wholly unprecedented extent, are depressed and melancholy over the awful struggle into which Germany has been precipitated. These are the men who cannot be deluded by official optimism and bluster. They are men accustomed to deal with facts, and nothing else impresses them.

"They realize that, thanks to a very far-seeing economic and financial organization, their trade and commerce have thus far, barring the annihilation of the German merchant marine, been dislocated perhaps to no greater extent than the trade and commerce of their enemies. They look across the Atlantic and see that even America, as could not be otherwise in a truly world war, feels the blight of Europe and Asia's colossal blood letting, but what German industrial leaders also realize is that the prolongation of the war into months and years must spell eventual ruin.

"I could see no traces that Germany as yet had actually felt the effect of her great adventure, but the cumulative effect of conditions which war brings, especially now that intelligent Germans know it to be a prolonged struggle, is measured at its full value. It is becoming increasingly plain to them that they cannot win. A military nation, trained from the cradle up to believe in the might of numbers they now see that odds are overwhelmingly against them.

"Men like Baldin and Heineken, whose liners have been swept from the seas as if by some all devastating hurricane; people like the textile magnates of Westphalia and Saxony, whose looms are silent when no more American cotton can be imported; ironmasters like Krupp, Thyssen, and Stinnes; electrical magnates like Rathenau and the Siemens-Schuckerts, who know what uninterrupted supplies of staple rawstuffs from abroad, such as copper and petroleum mean; bankers like von Gwinner and Fürstenberg, who know the havoc which the financing of the war and the stoppage of exports work to German credits at home and abroad—these men are under no delusions as to what the war is doing and will do the more it develops into a protracted victoryless affair of mere give and take on three or four vast firing lines.

ZEPPELINS GUARD KAISER.

Two Airships Circle Continually Over New Headquarters in Coblenz.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Emperor William has established his headquarters at Coblenz, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague. He is being guarded by armed airships.

This information reaches The Hague in a telegram from Berlin, reading:

"Emperor William has now established his headquarters at Coblenz, and he has invited his five daughters-in-law and his sons, including the Crown Prince, to come to Coblenz and visit him.

"Two Zeppelin airships, armed with machine guns, are continually circling over his Majesty's private apartments."

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Did you get one of those Wool Hats at 95c?

¶ You ought to do so, for they cost $3 as a rule, and you need one for knockabout purposes—or for motoring. Only 480 left.

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ALLIES TO PRESS WIRELESS CHARGES

Great Britain and France Assume a Severe Stand Toward Colombia and Ecuador.

HINT WE SHOULD ADVISE

But What Action, if Any, Will Be Taken Here Is Not Disclosed—Ecuador Casts Doubt on Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The British Government has decided to push vigorously its protest to the Governments of Ecuador and Colombia on the ground that these two South American nations have violated their pledges of neutrality. Although it has not called on the United States to take any action in the matter, Great Britain has brought the alleged violations of neutrality to the attention of the State Department in a way to indicate that Ecuador and Colombia are likely to become involved in serious trouble with the British Government if they should repeat the offenses with which they are charged.

The State Department now knows officially that the British Government has protested to the two South American countries and called on them for an explanation of their alleged discrimination against Great Britain. France, as Great Britain's ally, has also made protests to Ecuador and Colombia, and has informed the State Department of its action. Colombia is charged with having permitted wireless messages to be sent to the German squadron off the Pacific Coast of South America telling of the whereabouts of the British squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. Ecuador is accused also of having permitted the use of radio communication to keep the German squadron informed of the movements of its enemy's naval force, and, in addition, with having taken no measures to prevent the German squadron from using the Galapagos Islands as a coaling base.

While neither of the allied Governments has indicated to the United States what course it expects this Government to pursue in the matter, each has made it clear that it regards the United States as sufficiently interested to employ means to prevent the two South American nations from becoming involved in trouble with Great Britain and France. The State Department understands thoroughly that in notifying it of the protests made to Ecuador and Colombia Great Britain and France were following the set policy of informing this Government in advance of any measures they might have in contemplation affecting the possible use of force in the Western Hemisphere. It is this phase of the matter which has given concern to the United States.

Officials here do not expect either Great Britain or France to adopt any punitive or other drastic measures against Ecuador and Colombia if the alleged violations of neutrality are not repeated, but it is sufficiently clear that the course of the two European Governments in notifying the State Department of their protests is intended as a broad hint that it would be well for the United States to exercise a little parental persuasion in the direction of inducing Colombia and Ecuador to play no favorites as between the European combatants.

Secretary Bryan and other officials of the State Department are showing marked reticence in regard to the situation produced by the protests of Great Britain and France. After a call at the department today from Sir Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, it was admitted that copies of the French and British protests to Ecuador and Colombia had been left at the department, but it was explained that these were not accompanied by any comment or any suggestion that the United States should take action in the matter. Whether this Government will approach the two South American nations with a view to obtaining assurances that pledges of neutrality will be observed in letter and spirit is something that department officials declined to say.

In South American diplomatic circles it was deemed not altogether unlikely that a movement would be initiated either by a South American country or the United States to adopt uniform regulations of wireless. The articles of The Hague Convention and the Declaration of London, which represent the latest ruling in international law, do not deal specifically with the use of the wireless as it has developed in the present war. The United States has taken an advanced ground on the subject, prohibiting, although not obligated, every possible means of using American territory as a base of operations in the transmission of information to ships at sea.

The Chilean Ambassador delivered to Mr. Bryan today a copy of the speech made in the Senate at Santiago by Manuel Salinas, the Foreign Minister, replying to published rumors that Chile was permitting her neutrality to be violated. Sir Edward Grey's satisfaction at the observanee of neutrality by Chile is quoted, and there are suggestions by Mr. Salinas in the same speech of possible international conference among the nations of this hemisphere to regulate wireless and other new phases of international law and neutrality which the present war has bred.

Ecuadorean Minister's Denial.

The Secretary of the Legation of Ecuador has sent a letter to THE TIMES denying that the Minister of Ecuador has made any representations to the State Department concerning the alleged violations of neutrality by Ecuador and expressing doubt as to the correctness of the charges. Translated from the Spanish the letter reads:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports published today by several newspapers of this city, in so far as they relate to the interview between the Hon. Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, and the Minister of Ecuador, Senor G. S. Cordova, concerning the supposed violation of neutrality in the present European war, are absolutely false.

The Minister has not conferred with any person of the Department of State about the rumors that have been circulated that the international laws have been transgressed by some countries of South America.

The Minister of Ecuador believes unfounded the report that Ecuador has permitted wireless stations to be used by any of the belligerents, or that the ships of such belligerents have provided themselves with coal in any of the islands of the Archipelago of Colon. (Galapagos.)

Ecuador possesses no wireless stations that could have offered their services to the belligerent countries, not even in a clandestine manner; nor has it coal in any of its islands.

Withal, the Minister of Ecuador has addressed himself to his Government, asking it for instructions in this respect.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. F. CORDOVA.
Secretary of the Legation.

Legation of Ecuador, Washington, Nov. 13, 1914.

FOR GERMANS IN CANADA.

Arthur von Briesen Asks American Protection and Aid.

Arthur von Briesen of this city sent the following letter to Secretary of State Bryan yesterday regarding the condition of unemployed Germans and Austrians in Canada:

New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: It appears from letters received by me from Canada that there are a large number of German and Austrian subjects in that country who are at the present time looked upon as public enemies, and that many of them are now in great need and are suffering from lack of food and also from lack of employment, as it is regarded as treasonable to employ any one belonging to those nationalities.

During the preceding years Canada has sought German immigrants mainly for her agricultural development. Many came in good faith and obtained satisfactory employment, some even acquiring little farms and other property. Now their position is very difficult and to an extent, I believe, fraught with danger.

As the United States have undertaken to protect the citizens or subjects of Germany and of Austria who may be in England or in her possessions, its Consulates might perhaps be called upon, if you approve, to extend such protection as may be lawful and proper to these people. It is suggested, and I believe correctly so, that since many of these Germans and Austrians are not acquainted with the English language, a German-speaking official of our Government might be attached to the Consul General's office in Ottawa, so that at least one of our representatives would be able to understand their complaints and their needs.

I therefore respectfully suggest that measures be taken in some proper and apt manner to extend protection to Germans and Austrians in Canada, and, if need be, also to help where help is found necessary. If they were permitted to come to the United States they might find work and sustenance in our midst. When individual cases requiring financial or other particular aid are brought to the attention of your Consul or Consul General they might be reported either to Jacob H. Schiff of 52 William Street or to Edmund Pavenstedt of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, both of New York City, who might then apply to some of the relief funds that are being raised in New York and in other parts of the United States for special assistance in such cases. If such reports should also come to me I shall be very glad to do my utmost in the same direction.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR v. BRIESEN.

ITALY FINES U. S. SHIP $2,200

Kroonland's Agents Hear of Penalty for Being Held Up by War.

Agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company were notified by the Italian Government by cable yesterday that the company had been fined $2,200 because the Kroonland, recently arrived at Naples, had violated the terms of her Italian license procured in New York. It is thought by the agents that the Italian immigration officials counted the twelve days that the Kroonland was held up at Gibraltar by the British Admiralty as part of the trip. The steerage tickets had on them the declaration that the Kroonland would reach Naples in twelve or thirteen days, but because of the war she was out twice that time.

An official of the steamship company said the fine might as justly have been imposed if the Kroonland had gone ashore and stuck for the same period. The Finland, which is to sail for Naples on Nov. 21, must take a new sort of license, this official said, and in addition to former requirements must put up $4,000 as a bond for the ship and $20 for each passenger carried, which would put the outlay necessary to get a license for some American steamships up to $50,000.

CARRIED STRANGE MESSAGE.

Drugged Victim of Robbers Worried About Its Loss.

A well-dressed man who later identified himself as the "Marquis de Barone," was found last night by the police on the steps of the Mechanics' Bank Building, Montague and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, in an unconscious condition from chloral poisoning. He was taken to the Adams Street Police Station and Ambulance Surgeon Brown, of the Brooklyn Hospital, after a long struggle, succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

Immediately the man began to search his clothing for a message he said he had to send out by way of the Sayville Wireless Station. In searching him for identification purposes the police had found the paper, which read, "Continental, Havre, Roulette trente quitia monti," and was signed "Demonde." This the police translated as "Continental, Havre, Roulette thirty-five comes up."

The patient was much elated when it was returned to him, and said that he would not have lost it for anything, and that he was afraid that "they" had taken it. On being asked who "they" were, he told this story: He had been traveling about the country, he said, and three weeks ago met a man in Washington, whose name he refused to tell. With this man he went to Philadelphia, and yesterday came to New York. When they were passing up Park Row, they met a woman friend of his companion, whose name also he refused to divulge, and all three went into a restaurant for dinner.

He remembered eating and getting very sleepy and at the end of the meal being taken to a taxicab. When the cab started his memory ended and the next thing he said he knew he was in the hands of Dr. Brown in the Police Station. He said that he had $70 when he went into the restaurant and that this was gone, but that he did not mind that so long as the wireless message was safe.

The police said later that they believed the victim feared his companions were spies.

THE LOST PRINCE

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BRYAN ADMITS SPIES GET OUR PASSPORTS

Case of Karl H. Lody Prompts President to Issue Strict Order Regarding Travel Papers.

MUST PROVE CITIZENSHIP

Affidavit Before Clerk of Federal or State Court Necessary Under New Rule—Must Explain Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The official admission was made at the State Department today that spies employed in the service of Governments now engaged in war had obtained United States passports and had used them in their work of espionage. This admission was made in connection with an announcement by the department that, by the advice of Secretary Bryan, President Wilson had issued an order putting into effect more stringent rules for granting passports.

The action of the President and the Secretary of State has a bearing on the case of Karl Hans Lody, the German officer who was put to death as a spy in the Tower of London last week. Lody possessed a passport issued by the State Department to Charles A. Inglis of Chicago. It was supposed during Lody's trial in London that he had obtained the passport at the American Embassy there by representing himself as Inglis, and the Crown Prosecutor so announced in his address to the court. The State Department, however, made an investigation and found that Inglis was an American citizen who had lost the passport while in Berlin.

According to a news dispatch from Chicago, Inglis has arrived there and asserts that he left his passport at the Imperial Foreign office in Berlin to have it approved, and that when he returned for it he was told that it had been lost. The Lody case attracted the attention of the State Department to the ease with which American passports might be obtained by spies, and the President's action today was expedited by reports showing that citizens of foreign Governments had obtained American passports whch they were using to assist them in espionage.

Bryan's Official Statement.

The following official statement was issued by Secretary Bryan:

The President, upon the advice of the Secretary of State, has this day signed an order under which the rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States are made much stricter than they have been in the past. The immediate cause of the amendment to the passport regulations was the fact that the Department of State had been recently informed of several cases in which aliens holding themselves as native American citizens have obtained, or attempted to obtain, American passports for purposes of espionage or otherwise in foreign countries.

Under the former rules it was not difficult to obtain passports fraudulently. It was only necessary for a person claiming citizenship through birth in the United States to make a sworn application, alleging that fact, before a notary public or any other officer authorized to administer oaths, and to have it supported by an unsworn declaration of a witness. It was not required in the rules that either the applicant or his witness should be known to the notary.

The department has reason to believe that notaries public and other persons taking passport applications have been, in many cases, very careless, and have failed to make sufficient inquiry as to the identity and citizenship of applicants for passports. Under the new rules an applicant for a passport must make a sworn application before a clerk of a Federal or State court within the jurisdiction of which he or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed.

It is also required that his witness, who must be an American citizen, make a sworn statement in support of the application before the same official. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of the court before whom the application is made, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the genuineness of the application.

Must Explain Mission.

Another requirement of the new passport rules is that an applicant for a passport is required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and if any such countries are at war he must state the object of his visit thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, as, for example, "commercial business" or "to bring wife and children to this country." A statement in accordance with this declaration will be written upon the face of the passport.

It is believed that this requirement will not only prevent persons from going to belligerent countries for objects which are contrary to the principles of neutrality, but will also be of assistance to those who find it necessary to visit belligerent countries for legitimate purposes.

The legal passport fee, which is sent to the Department of State with the application, is one dollar only. In the past many notaries, steamship agents, tourist agents, and other persons who have made it a business to take passport applications have required exorbitant fees for their small services in the matter, sometimes as much as five dollars for a single application. It is believed that clerks of courts who take passport applications will require moderate and reasonable fees for their services, so that the abuse mentioned will be stopped.

MINES ROUSE SCHURMAN.

Cornell's President Urges Protest Against Invasion of Our Rights.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, made an address to the Rome Chamber of Commerce this evening in which he discussed "Some Issues of the Day." He expressed himself strongly in regard to the indiscriminate laying of mines in ocean highways by the nations now at war, and said further that he was not certain that the Government fully realized its duty to American commerce.

After touching on the general effect of the war, he suggested that it would be wise for all to arrange their business affairs on the supposition that the war would last for two or three years longer.

"It is a serious matter to contemplate the interruption of our trade and commerce with the outside world for even the shorter of these periods," he said. "But two things, at any rate, are open to us. First, we should adapt our trade to the needs of those neutral countries which hitherto we have too little cultivated. And, secondly, we should insist on our full right to trade with all the countries of the world, subject only to the legitimate restrictions of contraband and of effective blockade in the case of belligerent nations.

"The seas and oceans are the open highways of trade and on these great pathways of commerce all nations have equal rights. No belligerent nation can lawfully interfere with these rights so long as ships are not carrying contraband of war. Nevertheless, the fact is that some of the belligerent nations are setting barriers to neutral commerce as if the highways were their own private property. Germany and England are sowing the North Sea with mines which are endangering and rendering impossible American trade with neutral nations whose coasts are washed by that sea—Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

"This is a violation of our rights and a detriment to our interests which our Government should no longer survey with silence. We should no longer sit passive and acquiescent while the belligerent nations practically annex and appropriate the oceans and the seas. What right have the belligerent nations to obstruct our legitimate commerce with the neutral nations of Europe? The ocean has been used for stretching bonds of trade and commerce that have united all mankind. By what authority do the belligerents now monopolize it to prevent the mutually advantageous intercourse the world has hitherto enjoyed?"

Prof. Schurman then suggested that the question be looked at from a larger point of view and not solely from the view of the personal interest of this country. If neutral nations permitted their rights to be violated without protest a dangerous precedent would be established by the present conditions. "It is incumbent on us," he said, "to denounce the present obstruction of our commerce by the sowing of mines in the North Sea and elsewhere as an invasion of our rights, as a practice which we deem intolerable, as a nuisance which we demand shall be abated or removed."

He then discussed former President Roosevelt's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, in which Mr. Roosevelt criticised the Administration for not protesting against the invasion of Belgium and the levying of tribute on her cities, as provided for in Articles 49 and 52 of The Hague Convention of 1907, to which the United States was signatory while he was President. Prof. Schurman averred that Mr. Roosevelt's contentions were erroneous inasmuch as they were based on a "confusion between the rights and duties occurring under treaties," and he cited a number of instances where treaties had been broken without protest from the nations who signed them.

He said further that no nation was under pressure to stand alone for the vindication of international law and that any nation in a time like this that did so, would inevitably find itself drawn into war. He advocated an "international police" to enforce laws concerning the relations between nations and concluded by saying:

"But just as personal morality is without the sanctions of force, so international law is at present without the sanctions of force. In the meantime it is an unwarranted assertion and a most dangerous doctrine to hold that any one nation is under obligation to vindicate the principles and rules of international law when other nations violate them."

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WHY TAFT PEACE PLAN DIED.

Roosevelt Failed to Interest Foreigners in It, Ex-Congressman Says.

How one of President Taft's plans for world peace failed through the inability of Col. Roosevelt to stir up sufficient interest in it among the European rulers who feted him upon his return from Africa in the Spring of 1910 was revealed for the first time last night by ex-Congressman William S. Bennett at a peace meeting in Cooper Union. Mr. Bennett explained that he did not feel he was violating the rules of ethics by telling the 1,200 men and women present a piece of unwritten history.

He said that the United States had taken a definite stand on the matter of armaments on June 25, 1910, when President Taft ratified a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of five "to consider the expediency of utilising the existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of nations of the world by international agreement and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace."

"Mr. Roosevelt, then the only living ex-President," Mr. Bennett went on, "was traveling in Europe. The committee had a choice between building what would then have been the strongest navy in the world or taking the lead in a world movement to disarm. That Spring Mr. Roosevelt tried in every country he visited to gain consent to this plan. I am not at liberty to tell you the answers he got. He did not, however, get sufficient concurrence abroad to make it a go. Only the English and Scandinavian Governments concurred in the plan.

When Mr. Roosevelt came back the bill had been passed and he was offered the Chairmanship of the commission. He declined, on the ground that the result of his inquiries abroad was such that he considered the work of the commission at that time a fruitless task. The commission thereafter died a natural death."

"There is one thing that Mr. Roosevelt fails to do," he continued, "and that is to figure out for us how we can expect to train our nation for defensive militarism and not let it become agressively military."

George Gordon Battle, who preceded Mr. Bennett, emphasized the important part this country would have to play in the peace negotiations when the present conflict was over.

Americans in London All Right Now

Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company, who has been made a Director of that institution during his absence in Europe, returned last night on the White Star liner Baltic. He was on vacation when the war began, and hurried from Bremen to London, where he organized the meeting at the Waldorf Hotel which was attended by 2,000 Americans. Mr. Kent also cabled to New York explaining the urgent needs of Americans and requesting that money be appropriated by Congress, which resulted in $3,000,000 in gold being sent over in the United States cruiser Tennessee. He said last night that Americans who were in London now were able to take care of themselves financially, and had no difficulty in getting drafts and checks cashed.

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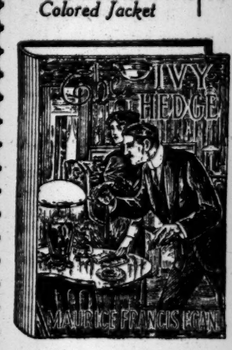

Dr. Egan's new novel, "The Ivy Hedge," is a picture quiet in tone, but rising at times to very noble heights, of life in the United States among both the rich and the poor. The character of the Canadian girl is a new type in fiction, and Dr. Egan's analysis of the effects of Socialism on well-meaning people who suffer from conditions which they can not analyze is absolutely true to life.

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WOMAN SEES PLOT TO ROB THE INDIANS

Kate Barnard, Oklahoma Charity Commissioner, Says $200,000,000 Is at Stake.

GIVES UP OFFICE TO FIGHT

Charges Widespread Conspiracy to Seize Valuable Lands—Her Work Hampered by Alleged Grafters.

A systematic plot to rob Indian full-bloods and minor heirs of Oklahoma of more than $200,000,000 worth of coal lands at the hands of an organized clique of grafters operating in Oklahoma and in Washington is charged by Kate Barnard State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma, in an article appearing in The Survey. She tells why, after the Department of Charities, the last disinterested official protector of the Indian wards of the nation, had been wrecked through the machinations of the alleged clique of grafters, she refused a proffered renomination for her present office and is organizing instead a State-wide and nation-wide "people's lobby" to win back the lost national protection of the nation's Indian wards.

"Two hundred millions is a low estimate of the money prize at stake," she says, "and the success of the plot means misery and poverty for 10,000 Indian mothers and the unborn babes of coming generations. This remaining stupendous wealth is now in the hands of 33,000 restricted Indians, most of whom are ignorant and cannot read or write. The remainder of the 100,000 Indians have already been robbed. This conspiracy reaches from the political group which dominated the fourth Legislature of Oklahoma, is dominating the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, and through the delegation is evidently dominating the Indian Department, as it affects Oklahoma matters at this time."

The first step in the plot, she says, was accomplished in 1908, when, by urging the doctrine of State rights, the Federal Government was induced to surrender its supervision of Indian minors and full-blood heirs and place this authority in the probate courts of Oklahoma. The next step, taken by the last Oklahoma Legislature, she says, was to wreck the Department of Charities which had sole jurisdiction over the Indian orphans at home, and was the only arm of the Government, State or national, clothed with power to protect their lands in the probate courts.

In order to weaken the protection of the civil service force of the Federal Government, Miss Barnard charges, the plotters four months ago, with the help of the Congressional delegation and the Indian Department at Washington, brought about the consolidation of the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee, Okla., with the office of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, commonly known as the Dawes Commission. Thereupon, she says, the offices so consolidated were removed from civil service and made political. Straightway appropriations for agents to go into the homes of Indians and help them supervise the ignorant Indian estates were reduced at a time when these were most needed, while $85,000 of the State's money was appropriated for purely political Federal probate attorneys.

"Approximately $5,000,000 in cash of tribal funds are now ready for per capita distribution among about 80,000 Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles," she says. "Approximately $30,000,000 more will be ready to distribute in the near future among 40,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws; there are still nearly 25,000 separate ledger accounts open relating to the unfinished sale and transfer of title to more than 2,000,000 acres of tribal lands. Is it an accident that the Department of Charities, the only branch of the State Government having any legal authority to protect these helpless minors in the courts of Oklahoma, should be destroyed on the eve of the distribution of these vast natural resources and tribal funds?"

How Indians Are Plundered.

Miss Barnard describes the speed and method with which, in the past, Indians newly come into possession of their property, were swindled out of it in a few days:

"The most common form of plunder lies in the power to sell a minor's land for the pretended purpose of 'benefiting' the minor. Reduced to money, 80 per cent. of the capital is consumed by fake 'court costs,' 'attorney fees,' and 'allowances,' bad loans, and investments.

"One of the leading newspapers of the State obtained from the Indian orphan minors thousands of dollars on its worthless stocks and bonds.

"At one time, the Department of Charities was informed that three 'elf' children were sleeping in the hollow of an old tree and eating at neighboring farmhouses. An investigation proved that these little ones were actually living in this homeless, friendless fashion, their hair so matted that it had to be cut from their heads. We found further that they were under the 'protection' of a guardian,' who had fifty-one other children under his protecting care. These three children had valuable lands in the Glenn Pool oil fields. The guardian was charging up large amounts for their 'schooling' and 'general care,' yet he did not know where the children were, had 'lost all track of them,' and it was with difficulty that the Department of Charities located the guardian."

A few days ago, according to Miss Barnard, officials now in charge of the large majority still pending of the 30,000 land suits instituted by the Government for the recovery of Indian lands obtained by fraud, secured recommendation from the five Indian chiefs representing the Five Tribes for the dismissal from the docket of about 6,000 of these suits.

She herself, she says, was balked in her efforts to have the State Department of Charities protect the ignorant and helpless Indian minor heirs, first by their "guardians" promptly withdrawing the children from the jurisdiction of the State Orphan Home, and then by political machinations that made it impossible for her to obtain enforcement of the protective laws she finally forced through the Legislature.

Tells How She Was Hampered.

"When the work was well under way," she says, "I was warned that the law must be enforced in a manner 'satisfactory' to these interests. I told them I knew no authority but the laws of Oklahoma and the dictate of my own conscience as revealed by Almighty God.

"In the prosecutions which followed, wholesale disclosures of graft were made and thousands of dollars in money and land were returned to some 1,380 Indian orphan children.

"Failing in their efforts to dictate to me, the men back of these moves held a secret meeting in the Summer before the fourth Legislature and decided to 'control' the Department of Charities or wreck it. From the opening day of the Legislature they started a fight on my attorney—a man who had been prosecuting grafters without fear or favor.

"After several weeks he resigned rather than further imperil the department. I placed in his stead a young reform worker, a lawyer, who was a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. This attorney, Judge Lockridge, they demanded be also removed, and that in his place I should name a lawyer from Muscogee. * * * During the twenty-four hours that they thought I was going to concede their demands a notice appeared in The Oklahoman stating that 'the fight has stopped on the Department of Charities, and it will be provided with ample funds.'

"I was told I would be given 'all the money I wanted in the Appropriation Bill,' but when I refused to make the appointment I was left without money for office help, field help, stamps, or telephone. I furnished $350 of my own money and solicited additional money from my friends, and at this time the Department of Charities of Oklahoma is financed upon the munificence of humanitarians and philanthropists—a fitting reward for doing right in public office in a Christian civilization."

In the Fight to Stay.

Miss Barnard adds that the man whom she had refused to appoint was one of the first probate lawyers appointed by the Indian Department to "protect" the Indians under the new political plan. The press, too, was controlled against Miss Barnard, whose office, she says, has been visited by not a single reporter for two years, except from the country papers, while all other State officers are visited daily. This year, she says, an office at $5,000 a year for the next four years at Washington was offered to her if she would agree to "stay out of Oklahoma politics." She decided to stay out, by stumping the State and arousing the nation for funds and support in a "people's lobby" for her cause.

"I am in this fight to the finish," she concludes. "I want the people of the United States to stand by me until the hand of partisan politicians is wrested from the control of Indians affairs in Oklahoma and in the nation. Stand by me till the Department of Charities and Correction has sufficient funds to intervene in the courts of this State to protect every minor, Indian or white, who needs protection. Stand by me till a Legislature of Oklahoma is brave and honest enough to enact into law a probate procedure that will protect the property of Indian heirs. Stand by me till this farcical system of Federal political probate attorneys is driven from our fair State. Stand by me until the Congress of the United States makes appropriations ample to protect the Indians under its jurisdiction and restore to the civil service every employe under its direction."

ROCKAWAYS WOULD SECEDE

Business Men Say Returns Do Not Equal $1,500,000 City Taxes Paid.

Business men of the Rockaways have decided that the time has come to secede from the city and establish a city of their own. The Far Rockaway Business Men's Association named a committee last night to study the proposal. It is planned now to submit the matter to the Legislature.

The sponsors of the plan point out that the Rockaways now pay annually in taxes to the city approximately $1,500,000, and they say that the section gets less than one-third of this back in improvements and salaries.

They think a city which might embrace all the territory between Hewlett and Rockaway Point might be managed very well on $1,500,000 a year, and believe the Legislature can be made to see it.

POLICE RAID HOTEL GERARD.

Night Clerk Arrested and Registers Seized for Evidence.

Detectives Jones and Bailie of Inspector Dwyer's staff early this morning arrested Otto E. Schoen, clerk of the Hotel Gerard, in Forty-fourth Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

The arrest was made on a warrant issued yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo after eight detectives had submitted affidavits charging that they had been accosted on Nov. 11 and Nov. 12 by two women living in the hotel. Eight hotel registers were taken with Schoen to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where the clerk was bailed by John Renkin, one of the owners of the hotel.

1 KILLED, 26 HURT IN CHEMIST'S TEST

Continued from Page 1.

men was he and so no one could tell what caused the explosion, which was in the laboratory where Haaren was at work.

Factory in Ruins.

This room was in about the middle of that part of the second floor which would be included in the building at No. 113 where the various building numbers composing the works separated. The explosion blew out every window on both floors and wrecked the second floor so that it collapsed and fell in on the first floor. Every door was unhinged. Window sashes were sent sailing across the street. The walls tottered. Part of a side wall fell. Across the street the walls rocked so that the Building Department later questioned the wisdom of permitting tenants to occupy their rooms.

Wagon Thrown On To Auto.

Windows all over the neighborhood fell outward with a chash. A horse and wagon passing in Underhill Avenue was upset and toppled over on an automobile belonging to E. E. Wilkinson, President of the Wilkinson Company, makers of lamps, chandeliers, and shades, at the southeast corner of Underhill Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue, which adjoins the chemical works. George Layton, his negro chauffeur, who had stood beside the car, was blown across the street. Two men were flung against the walls of the tenements across the way.

In the office of Dr. A. B. Neary, at the northwest corner of Underhill Avenue and Prospect Place, diagonally across the street, every window was blown in and Christopher Grady, ill with pneumonia in a room on an upper floor, was thrown from his bed. Two women, Mrs. Ellen Stoltz and Miss Hannah Cunningham, in the tenement adjoining, at 115, were showered with broken glass and badly cut.

From every house for blocks around men, women, and children rushed in a panic into the streets. They saw a score of men lying senseless and wounded in the street, but only those who had been, by chance, at their windows in the tenement across the way had seen these men come flying from the chemical works through the windows and the doors, hurled as lightly as leaves on a breeze.

Second Explosion with Fire.

While hundreds gathered from all directions, the second explosion occurred, ripping and tearing what remained of the works and starting to life the inferno which taxed the efforts of Fire Chief Lally and all the men and apparatus which responded to two alarms.

Dr. Beckers his left ear nearly cut off, staggered from the building and rushed into Dr. Neary's office. The physician, who had been thrown down himself by the concussion, quickly converted his office into a receiving hospital.

The din was terrific. Over the yells of excited people and the clanging of ambulance gongs, the whistles of fire apparatus and the shouts of the firemen, roared the voice of the flames, punctuated again and again by the sharp pop of exploding acids. And then, high above all other uproar, arose a cry of agony, a call for help that made even the firemen glance helplessly at one another. It came from the centre of the building, amid a pyrotechnical display wonderful for the variety of colors which the high-springing flames unfolded.

From the second floor the firemen already had pulled out Haaren and the other injured man, escaping so narrowly that the second explosion almost swept them from the ladders. All had believed then that the building was clear of occupants. But again came the cry, and then again and again, though a peep into the lower floor was now like peering in at the open door of a furnace firebox. To the firemen, accustomed to desperate places, it seemed that the whole interior was merely one huge fire in which nothing could live, and yet the cry was heard once more.

Firemen's Heroic Work.

Capt. John J. Foley of Truck 132 gave no order, but he glanced at his crew. Like one man they leaped toward the doors and windows. Some Deputy Chief shouted an order to halt—apparently only death waited behind the shaken front wall—but there was no stopping them. With a line of hose, writhing like a huge snake, in their grasp, they tumbled headlong over the shattered window sills.

Lally saw them go and ordered every stream of water turned in over their heads. They were advancing, for their own jerking line showed that. But each instant its forward leaps were shorter, and there were greater intervals between them. Then the quivering line halted, and a moment later Foley and his men tumbled out of the doors and windows, their faces blackened with smoke, their breath gone and all but overcome themselves. They could not progress a dozen feet, they said; no one could live inside.

Once more they heard the shriek for help.

Foley and his men lay mute where they had thrown themselves gasping for breath. But now more streams had been brought up. Lally had turned every effort to saving the man inside. They sprang up and tumbled in on one another's heels.

Outside the crowd watched once more the creeping hose and this time it didn't stop. Inch by inch it went forward till enough had passed from sight to tell the watchers that Foley and his crew were nearly at the back of the building. Over them streams of water were still sprinkled, thrown in at the upper windows so that the force might be broken, and presently the firemen reappeared. They were breathless and burned on hands and face, but among them they bore something that still cried out. But for the voice which, through a whole hour, never had been stilled, there was little to tell that it was a man.

Rescue of the Last Man.

The figure was terribly burned. Most of the clothing was gone. The left hand had been blown away at the wrist. The right hand, the face, the neck and arms were blackened by fire. The man was Adolph Wolters, still alive and still conscious. He had been caught beneath a twelve-inch beam, which had been part of the south wall. It had crushed his legs, but formed a support over which other débris piled like a tent, saving him from further crushing, and in a measure keeping the flames from him. He was half-drowned by the water which had made his rescue possible. He was hurried to the Cumberland Street Hospital, but there was little chance of his recovery.

Wolters was the last to be taken from the place. Just before he was removed Capt. Dominick Henry and Policemen Stark, Casey, and Baker of the Grand Avenue station, had dug a man from the débris piled near the front of the building, and all the others, except the two on the second floor, had been blown from the building or been able to extricate themselves.

The very force of the explosion undoubtedly saved the lives of many by blowing them from the building, for the second floor collapsed almostt instantly, and only those who had been close to the doors before the explosion could have helped themselves.

Dr. Beckers was in the office conferring with Harry Gilfoyle and Frank Siegeler, salesman, and several clerks. S. R. David, manager of the New England branch of the company, was just ascending to the second floor, and he saved his life by leaping from a window. In all there were some thirty-odd persons in the building, including Dr. Beckers, his twenty-six employes at the plant, and salesmen and outside men.

Blown Out of His Chair.

One of these was John Hartwiger, a foreman, who occupied a small cottage at the end of a lane running alongside the tenement adjoining the works. He was burned about the face and hands, but his first thought was for his wife and children in the cottage in the rear of the plant, and he rushed there. He found his family unharmed, though all windows in the house were broken and the front steps and porch were demolished.

Mr. Wilkinson had just returned from the bank with his payroll for the week when the explosion occurred. He was seated at his desk on the ground floor, and was blown out of his chair. He said he thought the shock was in his own factory, which was separated from the dye works only by his forge. He put his automobile at the disposal of the police and the ambulance surgeons when he found that Layton, his negro chauffeur, was more frightened than hurt, and the latter carried three of the injured to their homes.

Mr. Wilkinson made an inspection of his own factory after the fire had been put out, and while he found it little damaged, gave orders that his force of 200 workmen should take a holiday today until the Building Department could inspect the place.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, after examining twenty employes and the owner of the factory, said:

"None of the men I talked to were able to tell the nature of the explosion, and it probably will be impossible to explain it until some of the walls have been torn down and the débris excavated.

"Within the last year there have been five fires at the works, including the present one. The police records show that the other four were due to chemical reactions. Whether the previous fires were due to experiments to learn the German process of making dyes my investigation so far has not showed."

Young Chemist's Work.

John H. Haaren of 134 West 121st Street, Manhattan, father of the assistant chemist, who died after being rescued from the laboratory, went to the destroyed building last night, and after an inspection there he said he believed the first and chief explosion had occurred in the manufacturing plant on the first floor. The man killed was 24 years old, his father said, and had been graduated last year from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

"My son," he added, "had mentioned that his laboratory work included important experiments conducted by Dr. Beckers and his assistants, in which they were trying to arrive at the German process for making chemicals for dyestuffs, which were now impossible to obtain from Germany because of the war. He did not say much about the details, but we got the impression that they were working on a secret process which the company did not wish to become known."

Four hospitals sent ambulances to the chemical works. Drs. Pierson and C. M. Hazen went with the ambulance from the Cumberland Street Hospital. Drs. Rayfield and Wolfort and four interns from the Jewish Hospital assisted in treating fifteen of the injured on the street and took five of the more seriously hurt to that institution. Drs. Robert Lee, Charles Curtis, and B. Godvin took seven persons to the Holy Family Hospital. Dr. Maurice Leary, in an ambulance from the Swedish Hospital, assisted in caring for the injured on the street.

ENGLAND BACK TO NORMAL.

"Ready to Resume Business," Says Paish, Explaining Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Sir George Parish of London, in an address at the dinner of the Investment Bankers' Association of America tonight, asserted that all financial matters in England had been adjusted. "We are prepared," he said, "once again to resume business in the normal way."

Although the London Stock Exchange still was closed, Sir George said that one of the greatest obstacles to the resumption of business had been removed, and he hoped to see it reopen in the near future.

"The Stock Exchange," he said, "was caught with loans to bankers of nearly $500,000,000. Recently an arrangement was made to continue these loans as long as it is necessary, even if beyond the duration of the war, and to provide members of the Stock Exchange with fresh funds in order that they may carry on their business as usual."

"We are prepared to discount bills and I think in a short time you will find that we are prepared to do business in our stock markets as we usually do. There is, however, one matter that is unusual. The supply of banking money in London will, I am convinced, be as great as ever, but it will be obvious to you that the supply of capital in England cannot be as great as ever, at any rate, not for outside purposes. We calculate the savings of the British nation are some $2,000,000,000 a year. Last year we placed half of those savings in foreign countries.

"We are now engaged in the greatest war the country has ever had to fight, and it will be obvious to you that we shall need our savings to pay for that war. With the British nation carrying on its business as usual, there is no reason why its income should not be maintained, and if its income is maintained it will have the savings and the money with which to pay for this great war out of its income. This matter, I know, is of great importance to this side, as there is a great deal of anxiety lest we in England should be compelled to send you back a large amount of your securities. I do not think there is any serious danger of this. I think the utmost extent of the danger is that we may not be prepared to renew short-term notes of various kinds, railway notes, New York City notes and others."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Be happy in using *moderately* the good things of life.

WILSON, a wonderfully mild, mellow Whiskey, is made for the man who is careful of his drink—*who wants the best he can get every time.*

That's why we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle to protect this exceptional Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Important Sale of Oriental Rugs

Kermanshah Carpets (Room Sizes)

$165.00 to $1,750.00

Former prices $325.00 to $3,500.00

Oriental Rugs (Room Sizes)

$55.00 to $1,000.00

Usual Prices $75.00 to $1,850.00

Oriental Rugs (Small Sizes)

$8.00 to $95.00

Usual Prices $10.00 to $150.00

Fifth Floor

Splendid Furniture

At Much Less Than Usual Prices.

Jacobean Oak Suite — 10 Pieces.....Usually $300.00 — $220.00

The pattern may be duplicated but the construction will not be. In this suite the backs are of oak, smoothed, stained and varnished. The insides of the drawers are of oak—unlike any similar suite in New York.

Sheraton Mahogany Suites — 10 Pieces.....Usually $275.00 — $195.00

Adam Mahogany Suites — 10 Pieces.....Usually $350.00 — $240.00

Georgian Oak Jacobean Suites — 10 Pieces.....Usually $500.00 — $300.00

Georgian Suite — 10 Pieces.....Usually $770.00 — $500.00

Elizabethan Suite — 11 Pieces.....Usually $1245.00 — $1000.00

William and Mary Walnut Suite — 10 Pieces.....Usually $1400.00 — $1000.00

Chinese Chippendale Suite — 13 Pieces.....Usually $1080.00 — $775.00

Tapestry Davenport — Usually $135.00 — $100.00

Luxuriously upholstered in a fine grade of tapestry, 7 feet long, loose cushions, filled with light wire-coil springs. There is no tow used, the filling being fine grade of moss and hair.

Large Arm Chairs or Rockers — Usually $75.00 each — $50.00

Denim Davenport — Usually $100.00 — $65.00

Tapestry Chairs or Rockers — Usually $35.00 to $45.00 — $25.00

Sixth Floor.

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A Closer View of

Frank M. Randall's

$120,000

Stock of Furniture

As It Stands on Our Floors, Ready for Selling on Monday, at 1/3 to 1/2 of Randall's *Wholesale* Prices

Proves it to be the Most Wonderful Collection of Fine, Practical Furniture We Have Ever Offered.

Tomorrow's Sunday Newspapers Will Tell the Whole Interesting Story.

Lord & Taylor

Murray Hill 9000 — Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street — *Founded 1826*

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

"Seventh" Annual Sale of Men's Shoes

Offering again the same magnificent values of former years

Beginning Today, November Fourteenth

Your choice of the Best *American and English Footwear*

Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear

The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns

The Entire Stock included, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes

Values from $6.00 to $8.00 will be $4.15

Values from $5.00 to $6.00 will be $3.15

Many men take advantage of this annual event by purchasing enough Shoes to last a year

The slight increase of 20c per pair on the sale prices of former similar occasions scarcely covers the advance in the cost of shoes this season over last

The qualities are guaranteed to be fully up to the high standard maintained by Lord & Taylor since the opening of the shoe section, seven years ago

Street Floor, 38th Street Entrance

Big Birthday Bargains

Balmacaans, Overcoats & Suits

$10 For $18 Values — $15 For $25 Values

$20 For $30 Value Coats & Suits | $50.00 Carr's Melton Coats $30

AND SIMILAR BIG BARGAINS IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue

Union Square and Harlem Stores Open This Evening

EILSHEMIUS 58 W. 57th St., N. Y. City. The Shakespeare of the U. S. of America. Sixty Sonnets.

FOUND AT ONCE. Lost property should be advertised for immediately. A brief announcement in The New York Times finds it. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Oysters from the Open Sea

We knew we had a half-shell oyster that would be a revelation to connoisseurs—tastier, more delicious.

We knew every better-class restaurant and hotel would be ready for them—and the only thing we needed was a sure stamp of identification.

The tag did it!

The Trade Mark tag is fastened to every Seatag shell.

Seatag Oysters

are worth identifying. They come from natural beds way out beyond Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland. You can tell them by the tag the *first time*—but you can tell them by the flavor the next time.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York

The Tag—Full Size

Points About Shoemaking

Hand-sewing of our boots assures strict adherence to the original last. Flexible fitting of the leather over the boot-mould avoids stretching and weakening.

Our Thos. Cort shoes are made by the highest type of experienced bootmakers, in a spacious and most modernly equipped plant. Hence the uniform excellence of every pair.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

PERCH OF THE DEVIL

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Author of "The Conqueror," etc.

An American copper-made fortune—
A crude American girl grown into a personage—
In this truly American novel Mrs. Atherton's genius gives of its best.
"The most significant novel Mrs. Atherton has given us in several years."—N. Y. Tribune.

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Made for Smokers of Discrimination
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Author of "The Conqueror," etc.

Do you know Ida Compton? Mrs. Atherton's new heroine is one of the big women of American fiction—
"One of the strongest, most consistent, most carefully developed women characters of which the last half century can boast."—The Bookman.

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SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE OF AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS.
F. F. MADIGAN'S SHOP,
561 Fifth Ave., Entrance 46th St., N. Y. C.

SUFFRAGE CONGRESS BARS BLACKLIST

Campaigns Against Would-Be Legislators Subject to Consent of State Associations.

WORK NOT TO BE LIMITED

Constitutional Amendment Not to Absorb the Association's Efforts —Dr. Shaw to be Re-elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13.—By a vote of almost 2 to 1 the convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association late today decided that its work before Congress during the coming year should not be limited to efforts to obtain the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. At an earlier session the association decided by a decisive majority that its Congressional Committee should not conduct campaigns against candidates in any State without the consent of the suffrage associations in that State.

That the opposition to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for re-election as President of the association had been dropped was revealed when nominations for officers were submitted to the Elections Committee. The time for presenting nominations expired at 8 o'clock tonight. Dr. Shaw's is the only name on the list as candidate for President.

The list of other candidates follows:

First Vice President—Miss Jean Gordon, New Orleans; Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, New York.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Kentucky.

Third Vice President—Miss Katharine B. Davis, New York; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Orton H. Clark, Michigan; Mrs. Jeanette Rankin, Montana.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, New York; Mrs. Anne H. Martin, Nevada.

Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Massachusetts.

First Auditor—Mrs. Helen G. Miller, Missouri.

Second Auditor—Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville, Mississippi; Miss Zona Gale, Wisconsin.

Election of officers will be held next Monday.

The action of the association on these matters settled two of the most important questions before the present convention. Each had given rise to much division of opinion among the suffragists during the last few months and each has a significant bearing on plans for next year's campaign.

The debate on both issues was decidedly spirited and at times was characterized by factional bitterness. Much of the opposition to the administration plan of working before Congress for other measures besides the Bristow-Mondell resolution came from the "State's rights" suffragists.

Two Motions Presented.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, one of the leading champions of the one legislative measure plan, presented the initial motion "That the Shafroth amendment be not proceeded with by the National Association in the next session of Congress." A submotion, offered immediately by Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, declared that "It is the sense of the convention that the policy of the National Association shall be to support by every means in its power in the future the amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment; and, further, that we support such other legislation as the national board may authorize and initiate to the end that the Susan B. Anthony resolution may become law."

Mrs. Barton Jenks of Rhode Island moved to strike out the last sentence of Mrs. Brown's substitute.

Mrs. George W. Bass of Chicago vigorously protested against limiting the association's efforts to one measure.

Miss Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, President of the Southern States Suffrage Association, spoke for Mrs. Jenks's motion, declaring she did not favor allowing the national board too great powers in initiating legislation.

"My idea of the object of the association," said Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, "is that we want to pass national legislation to give women the ballot. Among the ways open to us to obtain the vote are the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution, which is similar to the resolution drafted fifty years ago by Susan B. Anthony, and which requires ratification by thirty-six States to become effective; to pass the Shafroth amendment, which provides for submitting the suffrage question to the voters of each State through initiative petitions, and to go before State Legislatures for amendments of the State constitutions. The Shafroth amendment is designed to assist the States to give women the ballot by going around the State Legislatures. The more suffrage States we have, the easier it will be to pass the Bristow-Mondell to a referendum."

Mrs. Funk's Appeal.

Argument in behalf of the Shafroth resolution was made by Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago, a member of the Congressional Committee. She appealed to the delegates not to tie the hands of the committee.

"Many suffragists seem to think that the Shafroth amendment is a 'toboggan slide' into suffrage, but they are under a misapprehension," declared Mrs. Blatch. "One of my reasons for objecting to working for it is that our funds and workers are limited, and, besides, we will have to resort to the Susan B. Anthony resolution eventually to gain the vote. The Bristow-Mondell amendment gives us a chance to avoid the referendum, and, with the foreign element of voters in this country, I believe it is not well to risk our cause to a referendum."

Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania said that the Pennsylvania suffragists would support whatever policy the committee laid down. "Whenever the committee says 'blacklist' a Congressman we will 'blacklist' him," she declared.

Miss Burnham, also from Pennsylvania, however, declined to subscribe to what she called Miss Winsor's "sweeping approval of the Congressional Committee's actions."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and other members of the Illinois delegation declared emphatically their desire for a policy which would prevent the publication by the National Committee of information relating to Congressmen without the consent of the State associations.

Mrs. Medill McCormick and Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the association, both asserted that the Congressional Committee was designed to serve the State organizations and had no intention of attempting to overrule the State associations' wishes in its work.

Sharp replies were called forth from members of the Congressional Committee and their supporters when Miss Mabel Vernon, of Delaware, criticized the committee. "There are only a few more States which would be helped by the Shafroth amendment," she asserted. "Why didn't the Congressional Committee get out in the campaign States and help them, instead of putting in their time on something that could not be accomplished in Washington?"

Shouts of "They did help" came from all over the hall, and Mrs. Funk and Mrs. McCormick were allowed to tell of the committee's work in the recent campaign.

Several Southern delegates said their States would not care to accept the Shafroth amendment, but would grant more quickly woman's suffrage through the States' Legislatures.

Mrs. Helen Hill Weed of Connecticut, General Rosalie Jones of New York, and Mrs. Francis Burns of Michigan were among the ardent advocates of the Bristow-Mondell measure.

Mrs. Jenks's amendment to strike out was lost by a viva voce vote, and Mrs. Brown's substitute motion adopted by a vote of 194 to 100.

A motion by Mrs. Trout authorizing the National Board to support a Federal amendment for a national initiative and referendum law was defeated.

After disposition of the legislation measures the convention voted to give seats to both the contesting Tennessee delegations.

The Southern delegates at a conference tonight decided to concentrate their efforts toward winning one Southern State for woman suffrage within the next two years. It was said Alabama probably would be selected. It is proposed to introduce a suffrage initiative petition in the next Alabama Legislature.

NEGROES REPUDIATE PRESIDENT'S CRITIC

Send Letters to the White House Saying Trotter Is Only Seeking Political Notoriety.

WILSON'S AID TO THE RACE

Recently Advanced Two Colored Employes—Others in Departments Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Politicians were much interested today regarding the final outcome of the Administration's policy for the segregation of negroes in the Government departments, which led to the clash yesterday at the White House between President Wilson and W. Monroe Trotter of Boston, spokesman for a delegation of negroes representing the National Independent Equal Rights League. Telegrams and letters were received at the White House today from negroes repudiating Trotter, whose language gave offense to the President. Some of these communications were from negro employes of departments.

President Wilson is not in the least concerned as to the effect the Administration's policy may have on the national election in 1916. He told the delegation yesterday that it was a matter of entire indifference to him how the negroes of the country voted, provided he was convinced in his own mind that what he was doing was the right thing to do. The President, it was recalled today, has done much for the individual negro employes of the departments in cases where he believed that long and faithful service should be regarded.

Within the last few months the President signed orders advancing two negro messengers to clerkship grades because he considered that their loyalty to the Government deserved recognition. These men were Richard Green, for many years messenger to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Eddie Savoy, who has guarded the door of the Secretary of State for forty-five years.

Wade H. Carter of Oakland, Cal., employed in the General Land Office, sent a letter to the White House informing Secretary Tumulty that Trotter did not represent the opinion of the negro employes of the Government. Other letters intimated that Trotter was an agitator seeking political capital, and that hard-working and thoughtful negroes in the departments deplore the manner in which the question has been handled.

In some quarters the fear was expressed that the Equal Rights League would continue to agitate the subject by having the Administration's segregation policy discussed on the floor of the Senate and House.

RECOUNT ON LONG ISLAND.

Lathrop Brown Gets Writ in His Fight to Hold Congress Seat.

Supreme Court Justice Jaycox at Riverhead yesterday granted the writ of mandamus asked for by Congressman Lathrop Brown and a recount of the ballots will be begun next Thursday. The unofficial figures give the Congress election to Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, by fifteen votes.

The canvass of the votes in the Fourth Assembly District of Queens has been completed by the Aldermen with this result: George Polhemus, 7,136; James Eadie, 7,068. Polhemus's plurality is 78.

Maxwell

The recognized low up-keep car

Among motorists there is a decided tendency this season to favor cars that are economical to operate. This is the chief reason for the great popularity of the 1915 "Maxwell." The "Maxwell" goes more miles for less money than any other car.

Light-weight, perfect cooling and lubricating, Simms high tension magneto, economical Kingston carburetor, and correct suspension of weight, make the 1915 "Maxwell" an unusually economical car to maintain.

The "Maxwell" is a powerful, swift, silent, wonderfully easy-riding car. A roomy, full five-passenger body.

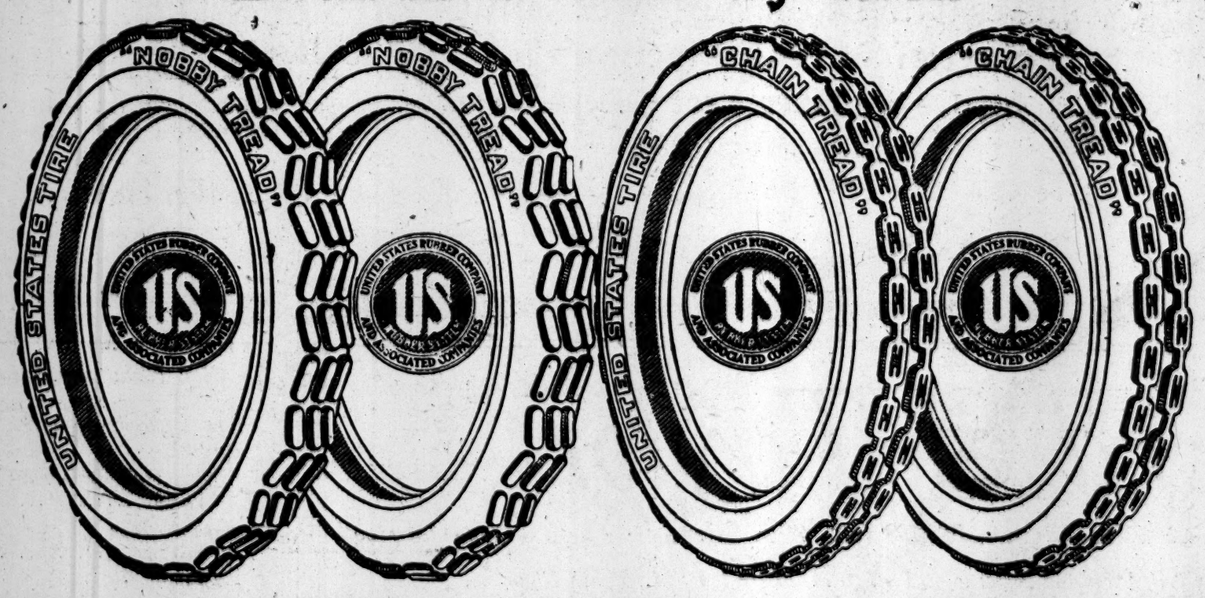
17 New Features. THE "WONDER CAR." Full Equipment

Holds the Road at 50 Miles an hour

$695 $695

With Electric Starter $55 extra
Factory Retail Branch, MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
1808 Broadway, at 59th Street, New York City

"Each in a class by itself"



"Nobby Tread" "Chain Tread"

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We challenge any competitor's tire to show the same combination of real anti-skid protection and low cost per mile that is given by either "Nobby Tread" Tires or "Chain Tread" Tires.

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Made by the

Largest Rubber Company in the World

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

Sensational Sale of Books

And a chance to buy Christmas presents at a fractional price. Such bargains as—

Dickens—15 vols.; bound in ¾ morocco; at $9.75
Same in cloth, today, at $7.95
or Ten Volumes of Kipling, bound in cloth, at $2.95

We need space in our big book store for all the incoming Christmas books—so we've planned a sweeping sale to clear our shelves of all the standard authors now in stock. Just a few of the sensational specials are listed here. Those who know books, will recognize the unusual chance here to stock their library.

POE—10 volume edition, bound in five books, green cloth $2.25
KIPLING—10 volumes; ¾ leather at $4.15; cloth bound, at $2.95
STEVENSON—10 volumes, ¾ morocco, $7.25; cloth at $4.25
TURGENIEFF—7 volumes, cloth binding at $6.75
POE—10 volumes, ¾ leather edition at $7.25
BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS—17 vols.; bound in buckram; s.b. price, $125; special at $23.50
DE MAUPASSANT—17 volumes, ½ leather, illustrated $7.95
BALZAC—18 volumes, ¾ leather, $12.50; cloth at $9.00
THACKERAY—15 volumes, ¾ leather, $14.75; cloth at $10.25
EMERSON—5 volumes, cloth bound, extra special at $3.25

MAIN BUILDING

OVERCOAT DAY

Today IN THE Men's Store

An Overwhelmingly Big Sale in Which We Offer

The Entire Stock On Hand of

High Class Overcoats

From One of 5th Avenue's Foremost Clothing Makers

From Every Standpoint This Sale Is in a Class by Itself—It Is an Event That Has Never Been Equalled in Former Seasons, and We Doubt if Its Like Will be Seen Again This Season

Think of It! 4,700 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats at These Sensational Prices:

$15 to $22.50 Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats, *Today, at* $11.50

Included there are: $18 Black Shawl Collar Chinchilla Overcoats. Finest $15 to $22.50 Balmacaans.

Many are made from the finest imported fabrics; likewise PLAID-BACK AND SHAWL-COLLAR FANCY OVERCOATS of every description.

Balmacaans, Fall and Winter Weight Overcoats,

Values to $25.00, Today, at $14.85

Many of these are SILK LINED. More than 200 of the Balmacaans are made from imported materials. ULSTERS, STAPLE OVERCOATS, PLAID BACKS, HALF AND FULL LINED OVERCOATS in all sizes.

Men's $10 and $12 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats, $6.85

All sizes to 44. These will go like wildfire.

"Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Overcoats,

Formerly to $30.00, Today, at $17.50

We add to these BLACK AND OXFORD SKINNER'S SATIN-LINED OVERCOATS and a specially fine line of "SAMPLE" OVERCOATS.

At This Same Price, $17.50

A NUMBER OF THE VERY FINEST SUITS EVER SHOWN IN NEW YORK.

MAIN BUILDING

TODAY ONLY!

$1.25 Umbrellas at 89c

Unusually fine $1.25 umbrellas,—the best we have ever seen. Some stores value them higher. Fast black, rainproof coverings; plain or fancy handles. Great variety. All sizes for men and women.

MAIN BUILDING

Today Only!

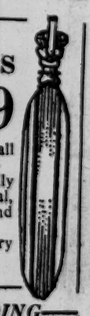
Men's $2.50 Watches *Gunmetal or Nickel, at* .. $1.59

Exactly 1,000 excellent watches—all guaranteed timekeepers.

THIN MODEL STYLE—splendidly constructed cases; nickel or gunmetal, fitted with adjusted movement and second hand.

Inexpensive but wholly satisfactory watches for men and youths.

BUY NOW FOR CHRISTMAS!



MAIN BUILDING

GLOVES

Today's Money Savings on Every One of These Items

Women's Tan Washable Cape Gloves	89c
Women's Gray and Black Mocha Suede Gloves	89c
Women's Biarritz (Sack) Gloves—black, tan or white	$1
Women's French Kid Gloves—black, tan or white	$1
Women's Pique Street Gloves	$1
Men's Tan Washable Cape Gloves	$1
Men's Gray Suede Gloves	$1
Men's Meyer's Make Reindeer Mocha Gloves—gray or Reindeer	$1.50
Men's Kassan Cape Gloves—Havana or Manila	$1.50

MAIN BUILDING

In Time for the Cold Snap

Fine Sweaters

For Men, Youths and Boys, Usual Prices to $5; at $2.95

Splendidly made sweaters in most popular weaves, desirable colors; best styles, including coat style; ruff necks, V necks.

Sale Today Only!

MAIN BUILDING

Ice Skates—Today

In a Sale at Prices Which Average 1-2 Regular Selling Figures.

And this event is doubly important, for all of these skates are of the Union Hardware Company make—the best in the world.

You'd better buy now while the opportunity lasts.

Skates for Men

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
LEVER CLUB CLAMP SKATES	70c	39c
LEVER CLUB CLAMP SKATES	95c	69c
SCREW CLAMP CLUB SKATES	$1.15	69c
SCREW CLAMP CLUB SKATES	1.65	$1.00
FULL CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	1.90	1.30
FULL CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	2.85	2.00
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	2.35	1.15
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	3.45	1.60

Skates for Women

HALF LEVER CLUB SKATES	$1.20	80c
HALF LEVER CLUB SKATES	1.50	$1.00
HALF CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	2.85	1.65
HALF CLAMP HOCKEY SKATES	3.75	2.45
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	2.35	1.15
SCREW-ON HOCKEY SKATES	3.45	1.60

Skating Shoes

For Men, Women and Boys

MEN'S SKATING SHOES—at $3.50, $5 AND

WOMEN'S SKATING SHOES—at ..... $2.50 & $5

BOYS' SKATING SHOES—at $2.95

MEN'S RACING SHOES..$3.75 & $5

We attach, free of charge, skates on shoes when both are purchased of us!

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

$14.75 Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets

(As illustrated Today at) $10.75

These are 100-piece sets, complete for 12 persons, and include Soup Tureen, etc. Two very pretty border designs for choice.

$41.25 ROYAL AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNERSETS—113 pieces; handles in rich coin gold; complete for 12 persons; at $27.50

Lace Curtains and Portieres

Marie Antoinette and Irish Point Lace Curtains—former prices $7.50 to $7.50; pair $5.50

$13.50 Velvet Portieres—with figured armure backs, at $9.75

Incandescent Gas Light Combinations—former prices 39c to $1.10; at ..... 29c to 89c

Alex. Smith & Son's Axminster and Velvet Rugs—lowest prices ever quoted.

$26.50 Extra Quality Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft.; seamed rugs in a choice selection of patterns $17.50

$20 Alpine Axminster Rugs—9x12 ft.; choice selection of pretty designs; at $12.75

$32.50 Palisade Velvet Rugs—9x12 ft.; seamless rugs of excellent wearing qualities; at $15.50

$24.50 Extra Quality Axminster Rugs—8 ft. 3x10 ft 6; choice selection of attractive colorings and designs $16.50

$16.50 Spanish Leatherette Tufted Couches $12.00

$15.50 Quartered Oak Top Extension Tables $10.50

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

HORGAN RESIGNS TO SAVE RICHARDS

Gov.-Elect Whitman Made the Accountant's Record a Campaign Issue.

MAN WHO EXPOSED SULZER

Writes to Bank Superintendent He Doesn't Want to Cause Further Embarrassment.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, announced last night that he had received and accepted the resignation of Matthew T. Horgan, an expert accountant who has been attached to the Liquidation Bureau. Owing to certain incidents in his past life, Mr. Horgan was made an issue in the campaign by John A. Hennessy, William Sulzer, and Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman, all of whom severely criticised Supt. Richards for employing and retaining him.

Mr. Richards last night gave the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Horgan and himself. Mr. Horgan tendered his resignation on Nov. 5, two days after the election of Mr. Whitman as Governor. Mr. Whitman had severely criticised Mr. Richards and threatened to take steps for his removal largely on account of his employing Mr. Horgan. It is suggested by the letters made public that Mr. Horgan resigned in order to save his chief embarassment.

For the Department's Sake.

Here is Mr. Horgan's letter of resignation:

Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, New York City.

Dear Sir: I hereby resign my position in the Liquidation Bureau of the Banking Department, to take effect the 15th day of November, 1914. I do so fully conscious that there can be no possible criticism of the work that I have performed in the department. I am governed entirely by what I regard as the welfare of the department and my own welfare.

During my connection with the Liquidation Bureau the department and myself have been severely criticised for matters in no way concerned with my official work. Although such criticisms are unreasonable, malicious, and untruthful, I can no longer consent to a continuation of these attacks upon my family, myself, and upon your department.

As you know, I voluntarily expressed my willingness to resign when these attacks were made last Summer, and I certainly would have done so had my work in the Liquidation Bureau been the subject of the slightest criticism; but, inasmuch as there was no criticism of that work and as I felt that there could be no reasonable criticism, I continued my work until the present time. However, for the reasons above given, I now feel that it is dus to you personally, to the department, to myself, and to my family that I be relieved immediately of my duties in the department. Respectfully yours,

MATTHEW T. HORGAN.

Horgan's Resignation Accepted.

Mr. Richards did not accept the resignation of Mr. Horgan until yesterday, when he sent him the following letter:

Matthew T. Horgan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Nov. 5 resigning your position in the Liquidation Bureau of the Banking Department, to take effect on Nov. 15, 1914, has been duly received.

I note your expressed desire to avoid further criticism of this department and of yourself by longer continuing your connection here, and it is for that reason that I accept your resignation. I feel bound to say, in justice to yourself, that in all matters pertaining to your official duties you have been both diligent and efficient. While you have been severely criticised for events claimed to have occurred long ago, you have at no time been charged with incapacity or misconduct in the performance of your official duties in connection with this department, nor can any one familiar with the facts make such a charge.

Realizing, however, the importance of keeping this department free from public criticism, unjust or otherwise, and conceding your right to protect your name and your family from a further continuance of such criticism, your resignation is accepted. Very truly yours,

EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Banks.

Horgan on the Island.

The attacks on Horgan grew out of the fact that he at one time had been sent to Blackwell's Island on conviction of ill-treating his wife. He had also been charged with falsifying records in one of the city departments. These charges were openly made against Horgan at a meeting of depositors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn, in the office of Mr. Richards at 61 Broadway.

Supt. Richards sent Horgan over to Brooklyn to investigate and the latter reported to his chief that the liquidation had been conducted in a wasteful manner and recommended reductions in the fees and salaries of those concerned aggregating some $30,000.

When the charges were made against Mr. Horgan he defended himself warmly, showing that his Blackwell's Island experience grew out of a matrimonial tangle which ended with the courts giving him a divorce and awarding him the custody of his two children. He also declared that he had been exonerated from the charge of falsifying records and that a certified copy of the court record embodying his exoneration was on file at Albany.

Sulzer's Friend and Enemy.

During the campaign John A. Hennessy made the charge that Supt. Richards sent Horgan to take charge of the affairs of the Union Bank in order to get hold of documents in the bank's archives seriously involving a high city official. Mr. Richards denied the accusation and challenged Mr. Hennessy to produce proof of his charge, but Mr. Hennessy never met this challenge nor did he give the name of the city official. Later Mr. Whitman took up the hue and cry against the continuance of Mr. Horgan as an employe in the Banking Department.

Mr. Horgan went to Albany with Gov. Sulzer after having acted as a confidential agent of Sulzer at his New York law office in the 1912 campaign for the Governorship. His first employment was as an expert accountant for the Sulzer Committee on Inquiry. Later, when the Department of Efficiency and Economy was established, Mr. Horgan became the first deputy in that department.

He was the expert accountant for the Frawley Committee, of which Mr. Richards was counsel, and was active in adducing the proof on which William Sulzer was impeached and removed from office.

PRISONER STABBED IN TOMBS; MAY DIE

"Hudson Duster" Gangster Wounded Dangerously Under the Eyes of Keepers.

REFUSES ASSAILANT'S NAME

Supposed to be Result of Feud Within the Gang Over Disposition of Spoils.

Animosities arising from the division of spoils among members of the "Hudson Duster" gang cropped out yesterday in the Tombs, where several members are imprisoned for different offenses. Before the prison authorities knew of the hatred among the gangmen one prisoner was stabbed several times under the very eyes of the keepers and was taken to Bellevue in a critical condition.

The injured man is Richard Harrison, twenty-one years old, of 439 West Seventeenth Street. He has two bad wounds, one on his left elbow and one just below his left shoulder, near his heart. He retained consciousness after he got to the hospital, but efforts to wring from him the name of his assailant were unavailing. "I'll take care of him myself," he said.

There were about 125 prisoners in line, waiting to be taken to various courts, when the attack was made. Some of them had already passed through and Deputy Sheriff Miller was watching the others. Suddenly there was a scuffle at the back of the line and the sound of a body falling. The wounded man had made no outcry and Miller at first thought he was dead. At the feet of a prisoner known as "Kid Burns" lay a pen knife with a long sharp blade.

Miller shouted for help and several keepers ran up and held the prisoners back, while Drs. Maguire and Lichtenstein examined Harrison's injuries. He was taken to Warden Hanley's office and later an ambulance carried him to Bellevue.

Warden Hanley notified Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis, who went to the prison and began an investigation. All the prisoners were questioned but no one would tell. How the knife got into the Tombs, in view of the careful watch for weapons and drugs, is a puzzle to Lewis.

Late in the afternoon a bit of information reached Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel, which caused him to send for several prisoners who were nearby when the stabbing occurred. He questioned them, not about the stabbing, but about a gun fight of the "Hudson Dusters" on Oct. 24 at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. It developed that one man who had been shot in the leg was arrested with several others after the gun fight for having a concealed weapon and was in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Mr. Deuel learned further that Harrison was near the scene of the fight. He was not among the gangsters arrested at that time, but twelve days later he was locked up with two others on the charge of stealing a truck load of drygoods consigned to Thomas F. Donnigan & Co. Rightly or wrongly, the gangster who was shot in the leg suspected Harrison of doing it, and for several days, Mr. Deuel said, he was looking for a chance to get even. The chance did not come until yesterday when Harrison and the other "Dusters" happened to find themselves in the same line on their way to court.

Suspicion for the murderous attack on Harrison has narrowed down to three men. The cases of these men will be held up pending further investigation and the outcome of Harrison's wounds.

REFUSES TO OUST REFEREE.

Justice Davis Sets Aside Charges Against Donnelly's Appointee.

Francis P. Burns, counsel for Dr. Anna Kuethe Walter, who is defending a suit brought for the annulment of her marriage to Herman Walter, a rich carpet manufacturer, applied to Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday to remove James O. Farrell, who was appointed referee by Justice Donnelly. The suit was brought by the brothers and nephews of Mr. Walter, who alleged that he was incompetent to enter into a marriage contract. After hearing the lawyers Justice Davis refused to remove Mr. Farrell.

George Brister was the first counsel retained by Mrs. Walter. He had a contract with her by which she was to pay him 25 per cent. of the money received from her husband pending the action. Mrs. Walter was allowed alimony of $250 a month during this period. In an affidavit presented to the court yesterday Mr. Brister replied to an attack made upon him that he had unnecessarily prolonged the action. Part of his affidavit read:

"It appears by the evidence taken before a referee that because of repeated accusations against the integrity of one of the Justices of this court made to me by Mrs. Walter and charges that I was acting collusively with the attorneys for Mr. Walter's relatives and committee, I asked Mrs. Walter to pay me for my services and find another lawyer."

In contesting the application for his removal Mr. Farrell said that on Nov. 7 he telephoned to Mr. Burns to inquire about his fees that he and Mrs. Walter had promised to pay.

"Mr. Burns called," said Mr. Farrell, "and asked me to allow him to read my report, which was secret. I refused to do this, of course. By repeated questions he endeavored to get information from me as to the contents of my report. I declined to give it. Mr. Burns then told me he would not buy a pig in a poke."

Mr. Burns said he had called on the referee to discover what his report would be, so he could prepare the order for the court to sign, and that Mr. Farrell told him that was not the way the law was practiced.

The referee's report is ready to be filed.

GIRL SAVES WOMAN FROM SUICIDE LEAP

18-Year-Old Julia Nigro Held Insane Widow, Who Tried to Jump from Window.

FOUGHT ON FOURTH STORY

Crowd in Street Shouted Encouragement Until Policemen Effected Rescue.

The shopping crowds in 125th Street near Park Avenue were startled yesterday afternoon by the shrieks of a woman and, racing around into Park Avenue, they halted amazed in front of the apartment house at No. 1,811 where, from a window on the fourth floor, a woman hung out over the sidewalk, kept from falling only by the grasp of a slender girl who clutched the other's arm. It was the girl who screamed for help and the stunned crowd realized that the woman she held was struggling to break the girl's grip.

The woman squirmed and twisted, contorting her body and jerking spasmodically, so that each instant the girl who held her was yanked from side to side of the window and each instant her grasp made less secure. Several men started for the entrance to the house, but ahead of them were Policeman Doyle of the East 126th Street Station and Policeman Bligh of the Traffic Squad.

They ran to the fourth floor, found the door of the apartment unlocked, and rushed into the front room, grabbing the swinging woman just as the girl's strength was failing. She fell exhausted as her burden was released. The girl told the policeman she was Miss Julia Nigro, 18 years old, and that she lived in the rear apartment on the same floor. For some time, she said, Mrs. Ellen Kayser, a young widow, had acted somewhat strangely. Yesterday she heard Mrs. Kayser muttering to herself and entered her apartment to investigate. She saw Mrs. Kayser had climbed onto the window sill. Just as Miss Nigro clutched her arm the woman jumped and the weight of her falling body came heavily on the girl's arm. She had clutched Mrs. Kayser around the wrist, however, and she held her grip until she could reach down and catch some of the woman's clothing in her other hand.

Midday Service in Synagogue.

The Trustees of Temple Emanuel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, have unanimously adopted the suggestion of Rabbi Joseph Silverman that the Temple be open every day and that a service be held at 12:30 o'clock daily. The first of the midday services will be held Monday.

GIBBS THREATENED OFTEN.

Judge Received Many Letters During White Slave Trial.

Judge Gibbs referred yesterday to the bomb outrage at the Bronx County Court House when he was discharging the jury for the present term.

"You have had a most extraordinary experience," he said. "For the first time in the history of the United States an attempt has been made to destroy a building housing the administration of justice. When I became County Judge I was under the impression that this was an unusually law-abiding community, but now I am satisfied that in this county we have to deal with some of the most vicious criminals of the country. The hand of God alone averted a terrible tragedy, planned by the men tried in this court or their sympathizers.

Almost from the first day, in which the trials of white slavers, gunmen and knife-carriers began in this court, I have been receiving threatening communications. I propose to pursue the same policy of dealing with the criminal element as heretofore, and no threats will deter me from imposing the maximum penalty on all crimes of an outrageous nature."

CITY BREVITIES.

Detectives Reed and Kiernan yesterday arrested Dominick Caputo, 21 years old, 205 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was remanded in the Manhattan Avenue Court by Magistrate Nash on a charge of selling drugs.

Sampson Schreiber, 16 years old, a roofer, of 1,836 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, sustained a fractured leg yesterday when he accidentally ran his motor cycle into the rear wheels of an automobile wagon owned by the American Express Company.

Max Wertheim of 143 Norfolk Street and Rubin Mendelsohn of 47 Attorney Street, bakers, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Nathan Messing of 14 Lewis Street, who charged the men, out of revenge, had destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of bread the past few months by throwing kerosene on the loaves.

Inspector Faurot believes that two of five burglars arrested in Indiana recently participated in the hold-up of the Strand Theatre here on May 17 and got away with $7,000 in cash. Martin Mitchell, the night watchman, identified yesterday their photographs.

Laurence Binyon will deliver a lecture on "Japanese Prints—an Art of the People," to the Japan Society in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Monday, Nov. 30.

POLICE LAUNCH RAMMED.

Sent Adrift in River and Engineer Knocked Unconscious.

A tugboat towing floats loaded with equipment of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad headed toward Police Launch No. 1 of the Harbor B station, which was at anchor in the East River in Hell Gate, opposite Ninety-sixth Street, at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Policeman John Friedenberg, the engineer, tried to lift the anchor in order to avoid the tug, and Policeman John Sheehan, the pilot, blew his police whistle. The tug veered to one side, but the first float behind it struck the launch. At the moment of collision Sheehan jumped aboard the float, but Friedenberg was knocked off his feet in the launch, which was not overturned, but broke loose and drifted down stream.

The tug stopped at East Eighty-sixth Street, put Sheehan ashore and sounded a distress whistle. Police launches and other boats started out in search of the police launch and found it drifting in the river opposite East Seventy-fourth Street. Policeman Friedenberg was taken off unconscious, but was soon revived and found to be not badly hurt.

LACKWATER AT NEWARK FIRE

Flames from Meadows Destroyed Part of Paper Box Plant.

Fanned by a high wind, a meadow fire swept into the Waverly district of Newark yesterday afternoon and set fire to five small buildings of the Waverly Paper Box Board Company in Weston Avenue. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The Newark fire fighters were hampered in fighting the blaze because of lack of water. Previous to the sounding of the two fire alarms, workmen of the paper plant had fought the burning meadow grass. By the time the firemen arrived huge piles of scrap paper were burning and the flames had communicated to the five buildings. The lack of water pressure seriously handicapped the firemen.

James C. Bogg, Superintendent of the paper company, complained that he had called the attention of Chief Paul J. Moore to the burning meadow grass two hours before the plant was attacked.

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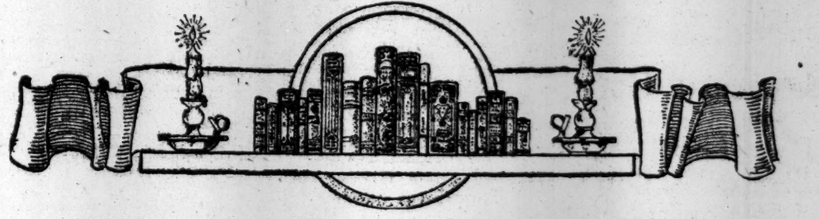

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More About Teddy B. and Teddy G., by Seymour Eaton. Pub. at $1.25, now.....25c
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll. Pub. at $1.50, now.....50c

Books on Art and Music

Great English Painters, by Downman. Pub. at $1.50, now.....50c
History of Japanese Art, by Hartman. Pub. at $1.50, now.....75c
Painters and Sculptors, by Kenyon Cox. Pub. at $2.50, now.....$1.25
Old Masters and New, by Kenyon Cox. Pub. at $2.50, now.....$1.25
The British Museum, by Shelley. Pub. at $3, now $1.85
Among the Great Masters of Painting, by Rowlands. Pub. at $1.50, now.....75c
Woman's Work in Music, by Elson. Pub. at $1.50, now 75c
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Great Masters of Painting and Sculpture. Pub. at $1.25, now 65c. In this series are included the following titles: Botticelli, Correggio, Donatello, Ferran, Memling, Van Dyck, Michael Angelo, Perugino, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Tintoretto, Velasques and others.
Masterpieces of Handicraft. Pub. at $1, now 55c. Included are the following titles; each volume contains 16 color plates, eight in color inlay: Old Chinese Porcelain, Old Bow China, Royal Sevres China, Dresden China, Chelsea and Chelsea, Derby China.
Popular Library of Art. Pub. at 75c, now 35c. Pocket volumes of biographical and critical value by G. K. Chesterton and others on Millet, Holbein, Gainsborough, Cruikshank, G. F. Watts, Albrecht Durer, Rossetti, Watteau and many others.

Illustrated Gift Books

Goethe's Faust, 30 color plates. Pub. at $7.50, now $4.50
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Many profusely illustrated and all written by well-known and favorite authors.
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Hawthorne's Country, Clarke. Pub. at $2.50, now $1.25
Longfellow's Country, Clarke. Pub. at $2.50, now $1.25
The Road in Tuscany, Hewlett. Pub. at $6, now $1.50
Cathedral Churches of England, Pratt. Pub. at $2.50, now $1.25
R. L. Stevenson in California, Osborne. Pub. at $2, now 85c
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Bohemia and the Czechs, Monroe. Pub. at $3, now $1.35
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Slips Unconscious from Partner's Arms in Martinique Palm Room.

WEAK HEART, SAYS DOCTOR

Other Dancers, Thinking She Had Slipped on Waxed Floor, Laughed as She Dropped.

While dancing in the Palm Room at the Hotel Martinique, Thirty-second Street and Broadway, last evening, Miss Mabel Norton of San Francisco suddenly slipped through the arms of her partner, fell to the floor unconscious, and died of heart disease before Dr. Lewis, the house physician of the Martinique, arrived.

A score or more couples dancing at the time, thought at first that Miss Norton had simply slipped on the waxed floor, and were inclined to treat her fall as an amusing mishap.

Miss Norton's partner was Richard Cobert, chief engineer of the steamship Washingtonian, of the American-Hawaiian Line, now at the Bush Terminal. Yesterday afternoon he went to the Martinique for tea and dancing with Miss Norton and Mrs. Dorothy Kearney of 253 East Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, whom Miss Norton had been visiting since last July. She had never complained of being ill. Mrs. Kearney said afterward, and appeared in high spirits all the afternoon.

Dr. Lewis gave the cause of death as heart disease, and Dr. Otto Schultze, Coroner's physician, who was summoned, agreed with him. Her heart must have been weak, they said, and unable to stand the strain of continued exertion. The police recorded the death as accidental and no one was held as a witness. Coroner Riordan gave permission to Mrs. Kearney to have the body removed to an undertaking establishment in East Twenty-third Street, where it will await shipment to San Francisco.

Mrs. Kearney said that Miss Norton, who was 35 years old, had worked as a clerk in a San Francisco business house before coming to visit her. Her parents, who live at 1,179 Pine Street, that city, were notified by telegraph last night. In Miss Norton's purse the police found $626, and she wore jewelry valued at $1,000, including several diamonds.

There was no more dancing in the Palm Room after Miss Norton's death. The night dancing in the Martinique is in the Dutch Room, and it opened at 10 o'clock as usual last night. Few who danced knew of the death of Miss Norton, for, although there was little excitement in the Palm Room at the time, most of those who saw her fall left immediately afterward.

BENNETT HEIRS WIN.

$158,000 Estate Will Be Divided Among His Relatives.

As a result of a report made yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser James J. Monahan, the estate of $158,000 left by Adolphus Bennett of Bay Ridge is to be divided among his relatives. Mr. Bennett and his wife were both found dead in their home at Shore Road and Seventy-ninth Street on Feb. 3, 1908. The aged couple had been ill for some time. As an important point to be considered in the distribution of the property, the question of which of the two died first was raised. Mr. Bennett left a will dated Oct. 16, 1907, in which he left all of his estate to his wife.

After an investigation, the Transfer Tax Appraiser reached the conclusion that Mr. Bennett died after his wife had passed away. By this finding, any interest the heirs of Mrs. Bennett might have had in the estate of her husband reverts to his heirs and next of kin. These are William R. Bennett, a brother; Mrs. Gertrude H. Suydam, Miss Katherine R. Bennett, and Mrs. Anna R. Howell, sisters, and the heirs of Mrs. Mary F. Purdy, another sister.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

the harbor there, and the American Consul at San Luis Potosi has arranged to notify the Consul at Tampico so that Americans can withdraw to places of safety with the advance of the Villa army.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 13.—Information received here does not indicate that the struggle between the troops representing Gen. Carranza and the army of Gen. Villa for the possession of Tampico will be nearly so great as when the Federal forces of Gen. Huerta were driven out by the Constitutionalists. The reports do point, however, to a preliminary contest on the railroad between San Luis Potosi and Tampico.

Gen. Villa's forces occupied San Luis Potosi yesterday without resistance, and 700 men were sent toward Tampico, where there is a garrison of only 300 men. Almost the entire defensive force of Tampico has moved toward the interior to meet the followers of Gen. Villa. They have with them twelve cannon, it is said, and a number of machine guns. Gen. Luis Caballero, commanding the forces at Tampico, said today that he could call to his aid additional forces from Victoria, nineteen miles southeast of San Luis Potosi.

Foreigners in case they are endangered by an attack may take refuge on merchant ships under direction of the American battleship Rhode Island, which is now in Tampico Harbor. There are now in Tampico 200 Americans, 300 British, 200 Germans and perhaps 1,000 Spaniards. No Mexican gunboat is at Tampico, but one is said to be at Puerto Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 13.—Villa has taken San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of that name, without any opposition from the Carranza garrison. This gives Villa the key to the entire northern, central, and northwestern Mexico, including Saltillo, Monclova, Monterey and the other important towns. It cuts off Carranza's great source of supplies and revenue, as it is in the heart of the richest agricultural districts in Mexico.

Agents of Villa here say that Villa is moving his troops eastward toward Tampico.

THREAT TO DE LA BARRA.

He Gives Up Mexican Legation in Paris and Will Go to Switzerland.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican Minister to France, who resigned his post when Gen. Carranza assumed the Provisional Presidency of Mexico, has handed over the archives of the Mexican legation to Louis Quintanilla, who has been appointed to succeed him by the acting Government of Mexico.

After Señor de la Barra had transferred the Mexican Legation to Señor Quintanilla, he received a message from Isidro Favela, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Constitutionalist cabinet, speaking in the name of the de facto Government of the Republic, saying that Señor de la Barra would be held responsible for his immediate complicity in the usurpation of power by Gen. Victoriano Huerta.

To this communication Señor de la Barra replied as follows:

"I have given possession of the archives and the funds of this Legation to Señor Quintanilla. The accusation of which you speak in your message has no importance for me. My conscience is tranquil, and I have the fullest confidence in the opinion of my fellow countrymen. I hope in the near future for justice, peace and concord among good Mexicans under the guidance of true liberty, and that my country will now enjoy happiness after the present era of anarchy and persecution."

Señor de la Barra has taken a residence at Lausanne, Switzerland, but he will spend a good deal of his time in Paris.

STILL STRIVING FOR PEACE.

Prominent Generals Going for a Conference with Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13.—A telegram from Leon says that as a result of an interview between Gens. Pablo Gonzalez and Eulalio Gutierrez the former has started for Mexico City en route to Cordoba.

At this city Gonzalez will be joined by Gens. Obregon, Lucio Blanco, Antonio Villareal, and Eduardo Hay, and they will confer once more at Cordoba with Gen. Carranza in an effort to compose the differences peacefully.

Acting War Minister Pesqueira said tonight he did not know of a skirmish with the Villistas at Lagos, but Gen. Pablo Gonzalez had received orders to resist an attack and, therefore, hostilities might be regarded as begun. Pesqueira added that the Zapatistas had been totally routed at Lixco, State of Puebla.

Gen. Obregon was asked this evening about a street rumor that Villa had been shot at Aguascallentes. Gen. Obregon said he did not credit the story, as he had been in telegraphic communication most of the day with Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, stationed at Silao, who would have been sure to know and tell him.

Gen. Obregon added the object of his conference with Gen. Gonzalez was to help to a pacific solution, and Gen. Gonzalez, who had been treating with Eulalio Gutierrez, designated by the convention as Provisional President, felt confident that further bloodshed would be prevented. Gen. Obregon himself was optimistic, and said he was working on a manifesto appealing for union and would issue it in a day or two.

El Liberal says editorially:

"That certain groups, backed by force, have exercised a formidable pressure in the convention is undoubted, and this is an explanation of why loyal and honorable soldiers were transferred temporarily into rebels and that many of them on escaping from the atmosphere of the convention have been rehabilitated, returning to the path of honor, and manifesting their unshakable loyalty to a just cause. The downfall of Citizen Carranza would signify a collapse of a fine edifice which the avenging revolution has raised on the débris of a plaster palace which treason reared for Huerta."

DEFENDS BOLTING GENERALS.

Carranza Agent Tells Why They Disavow the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Constitutionalist Agency here received the following telegram today from Gen. Carranza in Cordoba:

Please deny the false reports that the National Bank in Mexico City has been sacked by a mob led by Constitutionalist soldiers. Nothing of the kind ever happened. The city is tranquil and peaceful.

All of the leading Generals of the Army, headed by Obregon and Gonzales, remain loyal to me. The so-called convention at Aguascallentes now has but a few followers of Villa supporting it.

The agency gave the following to the press:

"The delegates who attended the convention in Mexico City adjourned its session to Aguascallentes on the request of Villa, with the sincere purpose of establishing harmony in the ranks of the Constitutionalists. Villa, on the contrary, as events have shown, attended with the one end of enlarging his domain of military control and of bringing Zacatecas and Aguascalientes into his dominion.

"As soon as the convention convened in Aguascallentes the delegates were subject to insults from Villa's soldiers, who occupied the city at night. The sessions of the convention were never freely conducted because the pit and galleries were crowded with Villa's soldiers, who constantly threatened the delegates unless they acted according to their wishes.

"Under these conditions the greater portion of the military and gubernatorial authorities entitled to representation withdrew the authorization that they had given their representatives to attend the convention. Notwithstanding this fact the convention, backed by the bayonets of Villa's soldiers, insisted that these delegates take part in the deliberations of the convention although they had actually withdrawn from it.

"The convention never had the authority to accept the resignation of Mr. Carranza because it was never before them. Carranza suggested to the convention a means of solving all the personal difficulties by proposing that Villa and Zapata retire, and that he would then follow their example.

Neither the Aguascalientes convention nor any other has the power to name a Provisional President of Mexico.

"No one can fail to understand the farce that was perpetrated at Aguascallentes under the power of Villa when it is seen that the so-called President Gutierrez was to remain in office only until the 20th of November. This action was merely a Villa strategy to gain control of San Luis Potosi, of which Gutierrez was Governor, and of the garrison of Saltillo, commanded by his brother.

"All this became glaringly clear to the delegates at the convention when they saw that instead of Villa being retired he was made Commander in Chief of the armies.

"In the light of these circumstances the delegates who had attended the convention in good faith, but who had not been allowed freedom of discussion during its deliberations and whose very lives had been threatened could not and should not have indorsed the actions of a convention dominated by force of arms. When they pledged themselves to be bound by the acts of the convention these delegates were ignorant of the traitorous intentions of Villa. Every Mexican patriot applauds their stand today and their loyalty to Carranza.

"The American public is not familiar with these facts because of the false reports that were sent out concerning the sessions of the convention."

Fear for Americans Held in Mexico.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 13.—Friends of T. W. Carraway, J. C. Wilson, and J. R. McInery, Americans arrested a month ago by Mexicans and charged with complicity in destroying railroad bridges, appealed today to the State Department at Washington to safeguard their lives. The three men, after being held in jail a month in Nogales, Sonora, were taken to Hermosillo yesterday under a military guard.

Lorimer Pleads Not Guilty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Ex-Senator William Lorimer pleaded "not guilty" today to a charge of wrecking the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was part owner.

CROWD CHASED REAL LAMBS

Surrendered Before New-Fangled Skirts After 42d St. Gambol.

The sight of a big dray load of lambs in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenue, a little before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was enough to attract the interest of those who were just issuing from the numerous eating places that line the way, but when the dray bumped into a wagon, and the tailboard was thrown out, traffic soon began to suffer from congestion.

The lambs saw the opening as soon as did the humans, and two of them jumped and landed in the street. The driver began to yell, the rest of the lambs began to fill the air with baas! and the two that had escaped began to frisk and gambol just as if De Wolf Hopper had happened along with a crook and told them to do it.

Lots of husky citizens, fearful that an oncoming trolley car would get in the way of the lambs, or for other reasons, gave chase. The lambs started in the direction of Broadway, but before they got to Fifth Avenue they caught sight of some of the new-fangled skirts, and with helpless bleats they surrendered to their pursuers.

DR. FLOWER GETS A RESPITE

Judge Delays Sentence Pending Inquiry Into Latest Scheme.

Following a conference yesterday in the District Attorney's office between Dr. Richard C. Flower and William F. S. Hart, representing several persons who were interested in one of Flower's schemes, Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court granted a delay of sentence on Flower, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny last week.

At the time of his arrest, Flower was exploiting a heating system invention in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Hart represents several of the stockholders in the company and an investigation will be made by an expert into the merits of the system in an effort to learn whether there is a chance of any one getting any money back.

W. J. CUMMINS TO TESTIFY.

Convicted Banker to be Asked About Sullivan's Life in Sing Sing.

William J. Cummins, former head of the Carnegie Trust Company, will be asked today to tell about the Sing Sing life of David A. Sullivan, ex-President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn. Cummins and Sullivan, whose skyrocket financial careers ended in the wrecking of both banks, are fellow-prisoners in the penitentiary.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein has been assigned by Mr. Cropsey to interrogate Cummins in Sing Sing. District Attorney Cropsey has decided to have the ex-banker brought to Brooklyn on a writ and compelled to appear as a witness before the Kings County Grand Jury if he refuses to answer questions put to him at the prison.

Mr. Goldstein at Sing Sing will hear also the story volunteered by John Conway, the Auburn convict, who notified Mr. Cropsey that he was willing to tell what he knew of conditions in the penitentiary at Ossining. He is now in Sing Sing, having been taken there from Auburn for the convenience of Mr. Cropsey.

Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, confidential secretary to Sullivan, continues to be the star witness before the Grand Jury. It is now understood that the District Attorney has a record of several mortgages that Sullivan retained and which, Mr. Cropsey contends, should have been turned over to the Union Bank.

Other witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were William J. Watson, confidential clerk to ex-Warden McCormick; Frederick Burkhardt, brother of Miss Burkhardt; David A. Sullivan, Jr., Father Cashin, chaplain at Sing Sing. Father Cashin once was taken home by Sullivan in the prison automobile, and he was asked about this incident.

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4. **Doesn't Wet the Hair**—all the water strikes against the body instead of first falling on the head.
5. **Only Shower Women** and children can really enjoy—no mussy rubber cap needed to keep the hair dry.
6. **Only Sanitary Way to Bathe**—instead of finishing in same water you start with, every drop of water that touches your body is absolutely fresh and clean.
7. **Never in the Way**—doesn't interfere with regular flow of water through faucet.

Kenney Needle Shower

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Fits Any Bath Tub—Needs No Curtain

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It is being installed in many of the most expensive hotels. It is used by thousands of families who could afford to pay ten to twenty times $6 if a bigger price would buy a better shower.

And now you can get one for about what a makeshift rubber spray ordinarily costs—only $3.85—only a penny a day for a little over a year—less than you pay for your daily papers.

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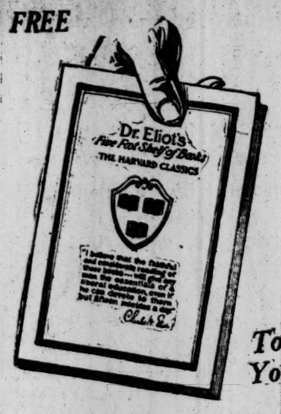

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FINDS GIRLS' PRISON PLACE OF 'HORRORS'

State Commissioner Attacks Methods and Conditions at Bedford Reformatory.

CITES HARSH DISCIPLINE

Investigator Was Imposed Upon, Says Superintendent—Dr. Davis Denies Cruelties in Her Term of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of Saugerties, a member of the State Commission of Prisons, in an official report which he has just made, attacks conditions in the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, Westchester County. Dr. Diedling criticises severely the disciplinary measures of the institution. He asserts that the institution is failing to accomplish the purposes for which it was established, and in support of his assertion describes the system of punishment which he found in vogue, the study of which was the chief object of his visit of Inspection. In his report Dr. Diedling says:

"I found one girl, 18 years of age, in one of the cells in Rebecca Hall. She told me she had been placed in a sitting posture on a mattress on the floor with her hands handcuffed behind her back and fastened to the iron-barred door, and her feet, extending along the floor, bound by shackles, and that she was kept in this position continuously for more than two weeks, during which time she was given nothing to eat but bread and water.

"Other girls told me of similar experiences, and assured me that such punishments were not infrequent. The Superintendent, who overheard these complaints, did not attempt to defend this barbarous treatment, but offered as an excuse that she merely continued a system that was in vogue when she assumed charge.

"Of the 460 inmates in the institution on the day I was there (Oct. 28) nearly one-fourth were in what is called Rebecca Hall. I understood from the Superintendent that the girls committed to this building are confined in cells during the greater part of the day and are allowed out to work or exercise a short time each forenoon.

"The girls were in their cells at 2 P. M., and nearly all of them were in bed. On being questioned by me they claimed it was so cold they could not remain in the cells without being chilled, and therefore they went to bed. Just think—these girls locked up from noon until the next morning! Such disciplinary measures would obviously be unnecessary were the inmates provided with work such as would distract them from the breaches of rules and regulations which are quite naturally entailed by enforced idleness. A reform here is imperatively needed.

Like "Mediaeval Dungeon."

"Apart from Rebecca Hall is another building known as the Disciplinary Building, a one-story brick structure used expressly for the purpose of a jail or lock-up. It contains ten cells, arranged in a solid block, five in a row, back to back, with a corridor on three sides. Each of the cells has an opening on the corridor and these openings are guarded by double doors, the inside one made of iron bars and the outside one of solid wood. No other openings except a small skylight in each cell are provided to admit light or air, and not only the inside doors but also the solid outside ones are habitually kept closed while the cells are occupied.

"The inmates, therefore, are deprived of a proper supply of air and of all light except that which enters through the small skylight. This is a condition of affairs better suited to one's ideas of a mediaeval dungeon than to a disciplinary building in a modern reformatory for women in the great State of New York.

"Absolutely the only furniture ever allowed in these cells is a mattress slipped in at night and taken out in the morning, as not even a chair is allowed, the inmates being obliged to stand, sit or lie on the bare floor during the greater part of the time."

Miss Davis Denies Cruelties.

A copy of Dr. Diedling's report was shown yesterday to Miss Katharine B. Davis, who was superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory for thirteen years before becoming Commissioner of Correction ten month ago. In so far as it reflected upon her management of the reformatory, she denied its accuracy. Referring to Dr. Diedling's statement that the present superintendent of the reformatory, Miss Mary Rebecca Moore, "did not attempt to defend this barbarous treatment, but offered as an excuse that she merely continued a system that was in vogue when she assumed charge," Commissioner Davis said:

"In the thirteen years that I was superintendent of the reformatory there were no cruelties in the institution. What has happened in the last ten months I do not know, but if the previous system was followed there has been no cruelty during that period of time."

Continuing to discuss the report, Miss Davis said:

"Rebecca Hall is an antiquated building and should be replaced. The Disciplinary Building is also not what it should be, but it is a better building than the confinement house of the Workhouse on Blackwells Island. Dr. Diedling, it seems, has carefully avoided telling of the good things about the reformatory. He has failed to mention the new hospital and the seven new cottages, all of which, when completed, will be thoroughly modern and well equipped buildings. The cottages will cost $411,000 alone."

Says Investigator Was Deceived.

Miss Moore, the present Superintendent of the reformatory, who succeeded Commissioner Davis, in discussing Dr. Diedling's report, began her reply by branding as absolutely untrue the story of the girl who said she was bound in a sitting posture for two weeks.

"That girl simply told Dr. Diedling an untruth," Miss Moore said. "No one in the reformatory has ever been subjected to the treatment she complained of. Although we have many difficult cases in the reformatory, and at times have to employ stern measures, we have never resorted to cruelty of any kind.

"And I want to say here that I never overheard any of these stories the girls told Dr. Diedling, nor did Dr. Diedling ask me any questions. He did not tell me what kind of a report he intended to make and he did not ask me for an explanation of anything. He seems to have made the great mistake of believing in full every story told him by the six or seven worst girls in the place. They might be expected to lie to him, and he should not have taken their unsupported word.

"The girls in Rebecca Hall were in bed the afternoon Dr. Diedling saw them, because the day was very cold and one of the girls had broken a window in the corridor of the building. Naturally the building was cold that day and the girls went to their beds because they could be more comfortable. They had not, however, retired for the night. There is no such thing as a bread and water diet in the reformatory. No matter how incorrigible the girls are we always give them plenty of good food. Some of the girls are deprived of their shoes when put in the Disciplinary Building because they make noise with them when allowed to wear them. Each girl, though, is supplied with a pair of warm, heavy woolen stockings."

Miss Moore said that Dr. Diedling had based his report on the untrue stories of the seven worst girls among the 450 in the institution. Also, she said, he declined to inspect the whole institution and question other girls, saying that he wanted to see only Rebecca Hall and the Disciplinary Building, the two most inadequate buildings of the institution.

EATON SENT TO SING SING.

Robber of Women, Shot Trying to Escape, May Serve Long Term.

Herbert J. Eaton, who was shot by detectives in attempting to escape following his arrest for the theft of $1,500 in jewels from Mrs. Gertrude Pike of 648 Riverside Drive, and subsequently pleaded guilty to the theft of $1,300 in jewels from Marie A. L. Kohn of Sheepshead Bay, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions for not less than two years or more than nine years and six months.

Eaton made a practice of cultivating the acquaintance of wealthy women and then robbing them. He was indicted for both the Pike and Kohn robberies, but Mrs. Pike was ill in a Connecticut sanitarium and did not appear to press her charge. Miss Kohn was in court yesterday and identified the jewels which were found in Eaton's possession. Eaton was in the hospital for nearly a month before he was taken to the Tombs. For a few days it was thought he would die from the wounds he got trying to escape.

GAINED BY LOSING JOBS.

Sailors Convicted McNamara, and Fees Exceeded Wages They Gave Up

James J. McNamara of Weinhold & McNamara, shipping employment agents, was found guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Rudkin of having taken fees from sailors for finding them berths. Three sailors testified that McNamara had charged them $2 each for getting them jobs on a sailing ship bound for Australia.

The court fined McNamara $250 on each of the three counts and ordered one of the witnesses for the defense, William J. Skarrett, held in $1,500 bail pending an investigation of his evidence by Assistant District Attorney Julian Hartridge.

The three sailors received more in witness fees than they would have earned in a roundtrip on the ship.

ELECTION MAY SPLIT DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Collector Malone to Run Against John M. Riehle for President.

TAMMANY MEN MAY QUIT

Judge O'Dwyer's Health Precludes Another Term — Club Losing $1,000 a Month but Is Wealthy.

Another stormy chapter may be added to the history of the National Democratic Club, which was founded by Richard Croker, and which occupies a pretentious site on Fifth Avenue in the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

In the election of officers, which will occur at the annual meeting of the club on the first Tuesday of December, there will be two tickets in the field. One ticket will be headed by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, a pronounced pro-Wilson and anti-Tammany Democrat. The other ticket will be headed by John M. Riehle, an insurance broker of 68 William Street, who in all probability will have behind him the Tammany element in the club.

It is expected that there will be developed all the bitterness which marked the meetings of the club last Spring, when, on initiative taken by its President, Chief Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court, an attempt was made to read Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy out of the club for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Riehle entered the race against Collector Malone only after Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall and a member of the Board of Governors of the club, had declined to become a candidate for President. Until a few days ago it was understood that Chief Judge O'Dwyer, who had been confined to his home by illness for many weeks, would be a candidate to succeed himself. There was a strong element in the club which did not favor his re-election for many reasons. They asked Mr. Smith to enter the race against him. Mr. Smith replied that even though he felt he would prevail in the fight he could see no glory in defeating a sick man and strongly urged united support for the re-election of Judge O'Dwyer.

At a meeting of the Governors, which was held last Tuesday, Judge O'Dwyer put in an appearance for the first time since his illness and said that his physician had absolutely prohibited him from accepting a renomination as President of the club or any other place on the ticket.

Under the constitution of the club, the President names the Nominating Committee. Ex-Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, who had stood with Judge O'Dwyer throughout the anti-Murphy fight, was named as the head of a Nominating Committee composed entirely of Judge O'Dwyer's friends. The committee has not as yet made its nominations, but under the constitution will be compelled to post the names of its candidates on the bulletin board at the clubhouse not later than Monday. Mr. Malone has declared his willingness to run for President and his friends expect him to win.

Since the fight on Mr. Murphy was started, the club, which was composed very largely of Tammany men, who joined it in the Croker days, has been run at a loss of from $1,000 to $1,200 a month, it is said. It is rarely that more than a corporal's guard can be mustered in the spacious and elaborately furnished clubhouse any night.

Judge O'Dwyer, when he assumed the Presidency, did so with the pledge that he would add 1,000 to the membership of the club. There have been only twenty-two new members elected since he took hold, including Mr. Malone, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, and Stuart C. Gibboney. There have been many resignations and a number of the Tammany members are said to be awaiting only the word of Tammany leader Murphy to quit the club in a body and form a new social organization with an atmosphere more congenial.

The total membership now is about 700. The club is wealthy and the equity in its Fifth Avenue property is unusually large for an organization of its kind. Recently the club had an offer of $650,000 for its property. The mortgage against it is only $125,000.

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WHEN IS SPECULATION INVESTMENT?

Hearings are now being held at Washington to discover how to administer a law against speculation in cotton in such a manner as to promote speculation. Since the law was passed conditions have changed. What was thought wicked and destructive when the law was passed to stop dealing in cotton futures under guise of regulation now seems desirable as matter of patriotism and public policy. The price for cotton when the law was passed was about twice what it recently has been, and since the exchanges are closed it is impossible to charge them with the crime of 1914. The argument now is that if only the exchanges were open a great many more people would "buy a bale" as a matter of business than could be induced to do so as a matter of charity, with only an afterthought regarding possible profit. But the new law is in the way. Repeal would be too sharp a reversal, and too plain an admission of error in legislation. It is the promoters of the law who are desirous that it be administered in a sense contrary to the intention when it was enacted. As often happens, they are in favor of the law but against its enforcement.

The hearings are even more farcical than the method of legislation. Officials issued 12,000 invitations, and none of those interested in this enormously popular law responded. The only attendants were from this city, the same wicked speculators against whom the law was directed. They were not familiar with the law, and those framing the regulations which were the subject of the hearing were not familiar with the methods of business which they seek to reform. The regulations themselves are as much above criticism as Mr. BRANDEIS'S method of running railways. Nothing was said to be the matter with them except that they were not framed in accordance with methods of trade which the law could not alter. For example, the new way of investing in cotton, instead of speculating in it, requires the exact weight of the cotton covered by the contract to be specified. But bales are not packed of even weights, and will not be so packed however many laws are passed. Hundreds of thousands of bales are the product of small planters, and their ways of culture are various. There are even variations at the gins. The custom has been to deal in multiples of bales, the unders and the overs averaging the contract weight. If one contract is to be taxed 2 cents a pound, and the other is to be free, there is a discrimination, which is what was intended to be prohibitory.

The same penalty is imposed on contracts made upon foreign exchanges, with the intention of preventing the practice of buying in one market and selling in the other. The broad-minded authors of the law think—or thought—that the American market ought to suffice for the American dealers in an American product. It was enormously patriotic in pretense, and its effect upon the American market was not thought through. It now appears that foreign business is on both sides of the account, and that the stopping of one side stops the other also. New York is the producers' market, and Liverpool is the consumers' market. The connection is so intimate that as a matter of regular business each is necessary to the other. There is no way of compelling Liverpool business to be done under the American method, and Americans will find methods of dealing with Liverpool in the Liverpool method if the regulations are insisted upon. The Government also will charge 60 cents a bale for grading cotton, whereas the exchanges hitherto have asked only 25 cents, but that is only one of several minor details which altogether turn the law which was so eagerly desired into an object of aversion to its beneficiaries. They thought they would not be happy until they got it, and now they want something else. They thought the speculators were their enemies. Now they are praying the speculators to do what the law forbids them to do, except under regulations which have too many teeth.

The situation regarding the cotton exchanges is like that regarding the Administration's good Cotton Trust. What is wanted at present is the encouragement of "beneficial" speculation, meaning speculation which will raise the present price of cotton. If cotton became too high to spin from the consumers' point of view "beneficial" speculation would be that which would reduce the price. It is not possible to be serious about such legislation or such views of law. Law is something universal, permanent. Business is one of the most changeable of human affairs, and a matter of individual judgment. Permanent rules cannot be made to apply satisfactorily to changing conditions. Laws cannot enact opposite conditions in the same wording, and especially cannot make black white and white black at the same instant. It is absurd to legislate any price either up or down. Laws should regulate only conduct, but this law concerns itself not with matters of morals, but with matters of business detail. Such matters are best left to those who understand them, whereas the very intent of this statute is to enact perfection about something which is so little understood that opinions shift with conditions. A weathercock law is a nuisance.

FACTIONAL WAR CONTINUES.

In the latest news from Mexico or touching Mexican affairs there is the usual bewildering variety of statements concerning the plans of the commanders of contending forces. A state of civil war exists, but that state has existed since October, 1910. CARRANZA, who is very near Vera Cruz and safety, still keeps up the pretense of being the head of a Government. Mr. DE LA BARRA, ousted from his post of French Ambassador by CARRANZA, and accused of complicity in the usurpation of HUERTA, declares that he hopes for "justice, peace, and concord in the near future for good "Mexicans." Mr. DE LA BARRA has been accounted a good Mexican, and he proposes to take up his residence in Lausanne. Many other Mexicans, who desire justice, peace, and concord, are living quietly abroad until one or the other of the contending factions proves itself capable of governing the country. There is no present prospect that any Mexican faction now in sight will get that far.

NEW JERSEY'S POTTERIES.

Newark is to have next February what its projectors call a "small, intensive exhibition" of one of New Jersey's industries. The pottery and brick manufacturers of that State turned its clays, in the year 1912, into products valued at $17,212,286. The comparatively small exhibition space of the Newark Museum Association in the house of the excellent Public Library will be given over to a complete exhibition of New Jersey pottery, tiles, terra cotta, and like products. The idea of a small but comprehensive exposition of one industry is comparatively new here, but German manufacturers have profited greatly from such displays of manufactures. The large exhibitions have lost much of their old appeal.

The importance of the New Jersey potteries has been only dimly realized. Now when circumstances have lent a new significance to the phrase "Made in America" this Newark plan is timely. While the idea underlying it is frankly commercial, it will have an educational value not to be disputed. The china and porcelains of Trenton, the terra cottas of the Amboys, for instance, will become better known all over the country. Small exhibitions of the products of one industry are likely to be common hereafter, and there are many States in the Union in which two or three could be profitably held every year. A more practical method of "booming" an industry could not be devised.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is to be hoped that when the Constitutional Convention meets it will be guided by a spirit less partisan than the last one. That convention regarded itself as having been elected chiefly in the interest of the Republican Party. It did, however, accomplish some important and beneficial work, the most important being the separation of State from municipal elections. What stood out from everything else in its record, however, was its provision that no matter how much the population of New York and Kings might outweigh that of the rest of the State, they should never have more than half the representation in the Senate. Other things of less note were its removal of the $5,000 limit from damage verdicts in accident cases, the safeguards it threw around naturalization, its prohibition of convict labor, and its consolidation of minor courts and creation of intermediate courts.

The shackles placed on the representation of this city in the Legislature constitute the reason why we are going to have a Constitutional Convention next year instead of later. Mr. MURPHY thought the State was going Democratic and that if a Constitutional Convention were elected it would go in with the rest of the ticket, and would repeal this burdensome provision; hence the convention was ordered. He happily chose the year of a Republican landslide for this strategical move.

In this he repeated history. Under the provision for a convention every twenty years one should have been called in 1887; but the politicians were afraid of it, and kept on postponing it until 1893, when a Democratic Legislature ordered one. They had just carried the nation by a landslide, and thought themselves sure to control it. The Republicans thought so, too, and nominations for delegate went begging and were given as mere compliments. Then came the great Republican landslide in the State, due to the Maynard scandal, and the astonished Republicans found themselves in control of everything in sight, convention included. It was an unexpected gift of the gods, and they turned it to such good account that New York City has been hamstrung in the Legislature ever since. Constitutional conventions seem to be extra-hazardous risks for Democrats.

The new convention, strongly Republican as it is, cannot be expected to alter the provision whose existence was responsible for its summons. It need not be partisan in other things, however. It has before it a number of serious problems, foremost among which is the short ballot, and nearly all of them are matters on which partisanship is uncalled for. Presumably the fifteen delegates at large will steer the convention, and they are men in whom the public has confidence. None of them is either narrow-minded or short-sighted, and in the twenty years since the convention of 1894 public affairs have come to be looked at in a less partisan and larger way.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S prowess in the nice art of knitting brings back memories of those old times when little boys who were not very strong were taught by their mothers to knit reins. At one time it was definitely the fashion to knit reins when you were getting over scarlet fever and measles, but that was when people kept the same wallpaper on their walls through thick and thin diseases. Knitting mufflers is not harder than knitting reins, hence no doubt its popularity as a form of relief work. There is no reason that men should not take up the burden as well as women. Many of them have just as sober thoughts of little children and their mothers under the lash of Winter.

Already at certain clubs and restaurants the women employés are using every spare moment for their muffling. Why not the head waiters, why not the butlers in private houses, why not the chauffeurs, why not all classes whose leisure intervals hang heavy on their hands? Any computation by a college graduate would show how many stitches could be counted upon from these different professions, and we should be getting nearer and nearer to the elimination of that inequality of the sexes which is so trying. Nor is there any necessity for confining the efforts of the men to a charity, however worthy. Let them get some fun out of their efforts. Let them set themselves as a goal the creation of such a skull cap as the one worn by Mr. FUGGER in HANS MALER VON ULM'S portrait of him in the Altman Collection. It is only in such ways that our native handicrafts can be revived. Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S example may bring about the most interesting results.

NATIONAL OPINION.

We cannot easily realize the difficulty experienced by the ordinary Englishman in getting at "American opinion" concerning the war. English opinion, even British opinion, is practically integral. The people of German and Austrian birth and parentage now in England, a rough estimate has placed them at a hundred thousand, are recognized as "the enemy alien" and play no part in any discussion of national feeling. But the composite population of America puzzles the foreign reader. He finds a poem in one of the papers calling England "the serpent of the sea," and it grieves him. Recourse to the American Who's Who would have told him that the author was born in Munich. The latest issue of The Spectator contains a group of quoted comments that are properly headed "Cross-Currents in America." An Anglican clergyman writes that every one in Massachusetts is anti-German, a professor of mathematics in "Hertford," Conn., speaks of American sentiment for England as "very strong here," a letter from Boston reports a meeting at which some German professors and an Irish-American spoke "in bitter denunciation of England and sympathetically "toward Germany"; instances of individual "pro-German" feeling are cited as coming from other cities. A correspondent who signs himself "John o' Groat" speaks of "the basic qualities of national character" that are "common to Britain and the States."

A woman writing from Maine, "one "of many Americans as English in "blood as if born in England," puts the point in a way to reconcile many apparent inconsistencies: "Being an American," she says, "is not a matter of birth or race, but of heart's "desire."

Taking it thus, the nations must feel that our national opinion is not governed by whether one nation or another is engaged in war, but whether right and justice are in conflict with opposing forces. The desire of the heart that brings foreigners to this country is the desire for opportunity, and opportunity only can be guarded by just government. National opinion in America is on the side of just government.

BERNARD SHAW ON THE WAR.

The articles by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW on the European war, which will begin in THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow, will arouse even a larger measure of attention and discussion than might have been expected when their publication was first announced. The natural expectation would be that the celebrated master of "paradox" would treat the subject now uppermost in the world's mind in his accustomed ironical manner. But his mood is sincere, he does not gird at the war, he expresses his personal view of the causes and conduct of the great conflict with comparatively few of the literary whimsicalities in which he has been wont to indulge. That the view is distinctly individual and peculiar to SHAW may well be urged by all who do not agree with him, but it will be accepted by many as a fair statement of the case from the standpoint of the multitude of people in the modern world who do not accept the traditions of national greatness and are inherently opposed to militarism in all its expressions.

In the first installment Mr. SHAW discusses the vital subject of Junkerism in England as well as in Germany. All the Junkers, in his opinion, are not in Prussia. He finds them in the British Cabinet and the House of Lords. There is no need to commend any articles by SHAW to American readers. His "Common Sense About the War" will be eagerly read.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Machines, Too, Are Maltreated.

While war makes more wasteful and extravagant use of men than of any other "material," its reckless destruction of property values sometimes seems to reveal its insane quality even more clearly than do its homicides. That is presumably due to the curious fact that we are all the time rather more careful of "property" than of human beings, at least to the extent that both more willingly and more often do we make systematic efforts in utilizing for its protection the resources of science and the powers of the law.

At the present time, for instance, there is in progress a campaign by Federal and State officials against an epidemic among cattle, and it is a campaign the like of which is still to be seen against any one of several diseases to which humanity is subject, though they, too, could be as easily and promptly conquered by a resort to similar measures. To do it, however, would still be held an intolerable interference with personal liberty—the liberty to die as we please—and that this is held a precious one by many is shown by the survival among us of a minority, by no means negligible, of people who bitterly resent compulsory vaccination, though its beneficial effects have long been beyond reasonable question.

But war, being a form of madness, is not careful about or with anything. A striking illustration of this is the way it treats motor vehicles. These, in civil life, because of their great cost, usually get the tender handling their delicacy demands, and in return for it they give service fairly well proportioned to the expenditures their purchase and maintenance involve. War also has been the utility of the motor car in its various forms, and the purveyors for the various armies are buying vehicles of this sort in enormous numbers. Once in the field, however, they are used in a way to disgust as well as grieve anybody with a proper appreciation of machinery, and as a result, it is said on good authority, when a motor truck of the very best construction is in the hands of soldiers engaged in active military operations, what an insurance man would call its "expectation," meaning its lease of mechanical life, is just one week. And even that depends on its escaping destruction by gun fire.

A Skillful Exertion of Pressure.

It illustrated the persistent and apparently irresistible tendency of irrelevant questions to intrude themselves into the "teacher mother" problem, that the Mayor was asked whether he didn't think a teacher with a husband able to support her should retire and let some self-dependent woman have her position. That, the Mayor replied, was a "collateral" question, and he refused to be diverted from what he said was the one point at issue—the right of teacher mothers to a leave of absence.

That was wise, but it would have been still wiser, perhaps, had the Mayor stuck to the contention that the Board of Education has only one duty—that of getting and keeping the most efficient teachers it can. Its members, as such, have no concern with, and should not consider, the status of teachers as individuals in greater or less need of earning money for themselves. The public schools are institutions the sole purpose of which is to give to children the best instruction attainable. That they also provide a living for the teaching force is purely incidental, and confers no "rights" on either the married or the celibate, or at any rate none that is not a direct consequence of efficiency.

This is, of course, a narrow view to take of what is, after all, a part of the whole social situation, but it is the only one the board can safely take, and the attempts to force others upon it are not the less ill-advised and injudicious merely because those making them talk much and loudly about the sacredness of motherhood. Motherhood is indeed sacred. Nobody denies it. Nevertheless there are many tasks with the performance of which it, as everybody knows, is to a greater or less degree incompatible.

The majority of the School Board have hitherto been, and still are, of the opinion that teaching in the public schools is one of those tasks. The Mayor evidently inclines to the opposite opinion, and he is bringing to bear upon the Commissioners a gentle but firm pressure which, whatever one may think of its probable effect, one cannot help admiring, so adroitly politic is its exercise and so skilfully is it calculated to avoid the hot quarrel in which a less tactful man with the same purpose would inevitably find himself soon engaged.

Credulity's Limits Are Passed.

Some of us who found it, if not easy, at least possible, to believe the story of the Russian picket boat that sacrificed itself to save the more valuable unit in Russia's naval force lack the credulity required for accepting as authentic the order or address which, according to a dispatch from Petrograd, the Kaiser recently sent to his troops in East Prussia.

This remarkable document, reduced to its bare bones, is to the effect that, having beaten the French on one side and the Russians on the other, it behooves every patriotic German to help save his country from ruin by joining in a last desperate stand against its onrushing foes. Even Mr. CHESTERTON, firmly as he believes in the capacity of Germans to be illogical and to put contradictions in the same sentence, would hesitate to charge the Kaiser with naïveté like this or to see even the simplest of his soldiers reading such an appeal with straight faces.

It is a fairly safe assumption, therefore, that some Russian romancer with more humor than the majority of his class either wrote the whole address out of his own head, or else that he so manipulated its original phrases as to make them—well, amusing.

Explaining Domestic Tribulations.

According to the report just made to Mayor MITCHEL by his Committee on Food Supply through the Chairman of its Executive Committee, the present complaints about the cost of living are in considerable measure due to the incompetency of many housekeepers either to buy food or to prepare it to the best advantage.

This incapacity, the report says, is most prevalent among the women of two widely separated classes. One of them consists of the daughters of poverty, whose only training before marriage has been in shops and factories, and who therefore enter upon the conduct of a household with less than no preparation at all. The other is made up of those born to wealth, or in circumstances of the kind called comfortable, and allowed by injudicious parents to grow up without insurrection or experience in managing a home. The consequences in both cases are extravagance in buying food materials and waste in using them.

The remedy suggested is a further emphasizing of domestic training in the public schools. That, if well done, will obviously help to relieve the evils so plausibly described, but one inclines to wonder if they can be so easily and simply cured.

MRS. REID'S HOLDINGS.

She Has Increased Her Interests in The Tribune Since Husband's Death

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me, as counsel for Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and also for The Tribune, to correct some inaccuracies contained in the brief article in today's issue of THE TIMES regarding the account filed by Mrs. Reid as executrix of Mr. Reid's estate in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, and particularly to those contained in the headings.

The article states that, in her account as filed, "Mrs. Reid noted the sale of Securities of The Tribune Association amounting to $205,000," and the headlines read, "Sells Tribune Bonds. Widow of Whitelaw Reid Reduces Her Holdings in Newspaper." As a matter of fact, instead of reducing her holdings in the newspaper, Mrs. Reid has, quite independent of what she received from Mr. Reid under his will, very substantially increased her interests in The Tribune, so that today she holds considerably more of its securities than was held by both of them at the time of Mr. Reid's death. The Tribune securities, amounting to $205,000, the sale of which your article states Mrs. Reid noted in her account, and on which these headlines were based, were very old mortgages on The Tribune Building, originally held by the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and later taken over by Mr. Reid, and which, in closing the estate, Mrs. Reid thought it best to turn back to that bank. HENRY W. SACKETT.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

War's Effect on the Vernacular.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to note the effect which the great war has already had upon the vernacular. Not only has the fan's jargon become military, (that was to be expected,) but the most casual remarks of our more every-day speech are interspersed with expressions which would have been unintelligible six months ago. For example, the "scrap of paper," which promises to be classical. Can it be more easily forgotten than the Gordian knot or the sword of Damocles? Again, for a man to have fought "like a Belgian" would have meant nothing in June. In July it implied not only determined valor, but a fine patriotism never associated with the Trojans. Then, to take another task, a man looking for something with which to compare a massacre is not half so apt today to say a "second Bartholomew's" as a "second Louvain."

In the British press we read repeatedly of the Huns. The twentieth century barbarian has overshadowed his brother of the fifth century for all time.

We are in the fourth month only of a war which may last for years. At its end the world's material wealth will have been depleted immeasurably. Millions will have been consumed in property, in shot and powder. Millions of men will have died. For those who survive little will have remained but their languages, tongues that have been enriched by a thousand and one new and bitter and ironic connotations. For that, and for that alone, they can thank Prussocracy.

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

St. George's, Bermuda, Nov. 9, 1914.

A Confederate Submarine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in a recent number of your paper statements about the submarine boat being practically an American invention. Then you give the credit to J. P. Holland, who, you state, built his boat in 1877.

I wish to state that I believe the first practical submarine was built in Mobile during the war between the North and the South. I saw this boat while it was being constructed, I think in 1863. (I was a boy belonging to an infantry command in the Confederate Army.)

This boat never made an attempt to go to the northern fleet in Mobile Bay, but the inventor of her (Lieut. Dickson of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment of Infantry) took her to Charleston, got up a new crew, and went with her, he being in command, and sank a United States man-of-war in Charleston Harbor, the Housatonic. The submarine was never seen again, and it is thought that she was lying under the big steamer that she destroyed, so the credit belongs to the Confederate States for building the first submarine. A. C. DANNER.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 10, 1914.

Starving the Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to express the appreciation of your editorial articles on the Interstate Commerce Commission, which I have no doubt the great bulk of your readers feel, for, notwithstanding the "politico-demagogic" belief that downing the railroads means votes, the thoughtful part of the community realizes that the starving of the railroads is a fatal mistake, and that the commission is inflicting a great wrong not only upon the railroads but upon the entire country. Keep up the good work. W. D. F.

Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1914.

AN ORGANIZED ARMY.

Steps Congress Should Take to Create an Effective Field Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent number of THE TIMES you remarked editorially that no one political party could capitalize and monopolize, as an issue, the dangers of our military unpreparedness as illustrated by the events of the past three months in Europe. I cordially approve your comments; the matter is national, not partisan.

If we hope to win at football we assume, without question, that organization and team work of the players must be brought to the highest point of efficiency possible. War is a vast contest in which success depends on the same two elements, which must be developed in time of peace—a fact to which ninety-five per cent. of Americans appear to be oblivious. No more wonderful example of team work and efficiency has ever been shown than that given by the German Army since Aug. 1: not a detail has been overlooked or neglected, and it has taken the next three most powerful nations of Europe to stop Germany's advance—if stopped it be.

In enacting military laws our Congress has always dealt in terms of number of men and of regiments, not in the tactical units by which war must be prosecuted. The smallest such unit is the division, which is not provided for by law, and which must be improvised after the trouble has begun, by assigning regiments and officers, catch as catch can, hunting for artillery, wagons, mules, food and forage, and often forced to fight while getting ready to fight.

It is true that by Executive order we have three improvised divisions, no one of which is complete and no two of which are alike. As a matter of fact, we could with slight additions to present authorized units of the army organize a complete field army (the new name for the old army corps.) For the benefit of the non-technical reader may I define: A division is the command of a Major General; in our service it is made up, theoretically, of three brigades (nine regiments) of infantry, one brigade (two regiments) of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, a battalion each of engineers and signal corps, and four each of field hospitals and ambulance companies; war strength about 20,000. A field army normally consists of three such divisions and some additional troops, usually a division of cavalry, a brigade of heavy field artillery, and probably a brigade of infantry.

In units of regiments needed for a field army we would need:

Thirty regiments of infantry: we have just thirty.

Twelve regiments of cavalry: we have fifteen.

Nine regiments of field artillery: we have six.

Five battalions of engineers: we have three.

Fife battalions of signal corps: we have them.

Fourteen each, ambulance corps and field hospitals: we have seven each.

Assuming that Congress will see the advisability of such a co-ordinated, effective organization, as demonstrated and pleaded for by our Chiefs of Staff for years, only two material things are needed to complete and create an effective field army: More field artillery, only three regiments. Second, the recall to the United States of all organizations on foreign service.

To make the latter possible another policy must be substituted for that now in effect, by which the local military forces charged with the care of our over-sea possessions, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, and Panama, shall be troops in no way belonging to any field army we may have; the necessary garrisons in each case should be determined and made permanent for its own particular place and work, and identified by local regimental names and numbers.

CAPTAIN U. S. A., Retired.

Staunton, Va., Nov. 11, 1914.

BELGIAN WORKS OF ART.

Dr. Bode Does Not Favor Proscription Lists by Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As unpleasant insinuations have been appearing recently as to Dr. Bode's wishes or intentions with regard to the disposition of the works of art in Belgium, and possibly France as well, I beg that in justice to him you will allow me to state his own sentiments on the subject, as nearly as possible in his own words. In the October number of Kuenst and Kuenstler was published an article by Dr. Emil Schaeffer on "War Indemnity in Works of Art," giving a list of the works of art owned by the Belgian State and municipalities which he thought should be handed over to Germany. I translate the following from Dr. Bode's reply to this article, which was published in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger of Oct 8:

The undersigned declares that he holds quite the opposite opinion regarding the retention of works of art in the enemy's country. With proscription lists, such as exist for France in the imagination of Ugo Ojetti, and as Herr Schaeffer has thought them out for Belgium, I have no sympathy whatever. On the contrary, my conviction is that all civilized nations ought to retain the creations of their own art and the works of art which legitimately belong to them, and that it is our duty to protect the monuments of a hostile country just as we should our own. * * *

It was precisely in order to save the works of art in Belgium for the Belgians that the present writer recommended the sending of one of our museum officials to Belgium. Since that time Director von Falke has been working zealously to insure the safety of the treasures in that country, acting in behalf of the Belgian Government in common with our military authorities, who, before his arrival, and in spite of the fact that the conduct of the populace was a violation of the law of nations, were doing what they could for the preservation of the monuments, even with danger to themselves, in both Belgium and France, especially at Rheims. The endeavors of the Berlin museum authorities will be directed toward seeing that, after a victorious ending of the war, Germany does not follow the example set by England in the removal of the Parthenon sculptures, and by France under Napoleon I., in plundering the artistic treasures of nearly every country in Europe.

In these words Dr. Bode has placed himself on record in the most emphatic manner that he could, and, believing as I do that they are entirely sincere, I think we need feel no uneasiness as to the ultimate fate of the paintings in Belgium if he has a voice in the decision. EDWARD ROBINSON.

New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

Belgian People Grateful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper and being a daughter of Belgium, I have read and see with great interest all your publications and illustrations in regard to my native country. The sympathy which has arisen during the last few weeks all over the United States for the starving Belgians, and the evidence of the fact of the present movement of supplying these starving people, who without any fault or intrigue have been the victims of circumstance, is really great, and will be a never forgotten evidence of the generosity, humanity, and the open heart of the people of the United States, and will stand forever as a permanent monument in every Belgian heart.

Coming to this country a short time before the outbreak of hostilities for the purpose of visiting my two married sisters, and being marooned here without any news from home and having a brother who is a Lieutenant in the Belgian Army, no one can better appreciate the generous and never-to-be-forgotten movement which has taken place in behalf of my unfortunate compatriots. In the measure that the animosity for our annihilators shall grow, so shall increase our esteem and admiration for all Americans, considering them as the real saviors of so many starving people. Knowing the hospitality of the Belgian people, permit me to say that they will repay the generosity of this country to the fullest extent at the first opportunity. Mlle. ANNE POLET,
of Namur, Belgium.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

TAXI AMENDMENT HEARING.

Mason-Seaman Head Tells Aldermen It Would End Their Business.

The General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the proposed amendment to the public hack ordinance which will compel all motor taxicabs operating on the public streets of the city to take out licenses and come under the rates passed by the Aldermen several months ago.

William H. Barnard, President of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, of which the Yellow Taxicab Company is a part, said the proposed amendment would be confiscatory and would practically put his company out of business.

He said that while the company maintained several hundred cabs as public hacks, on telephone or hotel calls, they also maintained several hundred other private machines which operated under call and which cost far more to maintain than the so-called public cabs, and, therefore, justified an extra charge of ten cents a mile above the rate for public cabs.

Commissioner of Licenses George H. Bell maintained that the private service was not as good as the public service and asked that the hearing be adjourned to give him an opportunity to produce proof of what he said. "I can bring proof," said the License Commissioner, "that this proposed amendment will be of inestimable benefit to the people of the city who use taxicabs."

"Pass it and you will put us out of business," replied President Barnard.

Counsel for the Hotel Men's Association argued against the amendment and said there had been no complaint of the charge for private service, while drivers and owners of independent taxicabs said that it would work a benefit to them and to the city.

MGR. DUNN AS CHANCELLOR.

Appointed to Office Bishop Hayes Held—Father Myhan Transferred.

The Very Rev. John J. Dunn, diocesan director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, has been appointed chancellor of the New York Archdiocese, succeeding in that important office Bishop Hayes, who held it for many years. Mgr. Dunn comes from St. Gabriel's Parish, on the east side, and before taking up the society work was attached to St. John the Evangelist Parish on the upper east side. Under his direction the society, working chiefly for Catholic foreign missions, has put the United States next to France in amounts of annual gifts to Catholic Church world extension.

The Rev. Thomas F. Myhan, for twelve years pastor of St. Ann's Church in East Twelfth Street, has been appointed by Cardinal Farley, the pastor of the important parish of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, succeeding there the late Mgr. M. A. Taylor.

Father Myhan is a native of this city, and was for a time secretary to the late Archbishop Corrigan, and earlier assistant at historic St. Peter's in Barclay Street. The Blessed Sacrament parish on the upper west side numbers 7,000 persons.

GOVERNORS WANT POWER.

Complain of Criticism of Subordinates' Acts That They Can't Prevent.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13.—Complaint that Governors as a rule do not have sufficient power to remove State officers and were therefore subject to adverse criticism because of the acts of subordinates, was voiced today at the Governors' Conference by Gov. Elias A. Ammons of Colorado and other State Executives. Gov. Ammons declared that recent industrial difficulties in Colorado ran the State deeply in debt, destroyed much property, and cost more than 200 lives, all because other State officers were not amenable to the desires of the Governor and defied his orders.

Govs. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, William Spry of Utah, and S. V. Stewart of Montana protested against what they termed lax methods of regulating shipment of tuberculous cattle.

TO DIRECT FOOD INSPECTION

Salary Provided for the Head of a New Health Department Bureau.

The Board of Estimate adopted yesterday upon the recommendation of Controller Prendergast, the modification of the salary schedules of the Board of Health, to take effect as of Nov. 1, so as to provide for the salary of a Director of the Bureau of Food Inspection. The salary is to be $5,000 a year.

The position will be competitive and the Civil Service Commission announced that the duties of the position would be to organize and administer a bureau of food inspection, to maintain supervision over places manufacturing and distributing food and drug products, to enforce such sections of the sanitary code as apply to food inspection and to formulate and enforce rules and regulations for the office.

PRINCE GETS A RECOUNT.

Canvass Showed Congressman Hart, Dem., In the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Supreme Court Justice C. W. Parker today granted an order for the recount of the votes in Bergen County upon the application of Randolph Perkins, counsel for ex-Senator John D. Prince, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, who was defeated by Congressman Hart.

Dr. Prince was required to furnish a bond of $5,000. The recount will begin at Hackensack on Tuesday, Nov. 24. Dr. Prince lost Bergen County by 295 votes. Congressman Hart's plurality in the entire district was only 411.

E. C. BENEDICT LOSES POINT.

Demurrer in General Rubber Company's Suit Overruled.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in overruling a demurrer of E. C. Benedict in a suit instituted against him by the General Rubber Company to recover $185,000. The case now will go to trial before a jury.

The General Rubber Company's complaint alleged Mrd. Benedict, as a Director, was cognizant of the misapplication of its funds by Harold J. Hutter, its agent at Para, Brazil. This $185,000, the complaint says, was used by Hutter in the Moju Rubber Company, which was organized and backed by the defendant when he visited Brazil. The Moju company failed.

COLORED FEELINGS.

My friends are scarce,
My foes are many:
Joys, blessings, hopes—
I haven't any.

I hate myself, and you, and you,
On those sad days, when I feel blue!

I have no foes—
Have had them, never;
My friends are many—
And have been, ever.

I love the whole wide world, I think,
On days when I feel—well, say, pink.

LURANA SHELDON.

TO MAKE FUNSTON A MAJOR GENERAL

Vera Cruz Commander to Fill Vacancy When Gen. Wotherspoon Retires on Monday.

SCOTT NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

His Promotion and That of Gen. Bliss Are Also Listed—Funston Passed Over Many Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Announcement was made by Secretary Garrison this evening that upon the retirement of Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon next Monday, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States occupation force at Vera Cruz, would be promoted to the rank of Major General to fill the vacancy. This action will prevent a resumption of attacks in the Senate on nominations for the grade of Major General which have been made in recent years. Considerable feeling has been aroused among Senators who maintained that Gen. Funston had been made the victim of discrimination in promoting over his head officers junior to himself. Gen. Funston has been a Brigadier General since April 1, 1901, and for years has been at the top of the list.

Announcement was made also that Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the present Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Army, would be appointed Chief of the General Staff to succeed Gen. Wotherspoon, and that upon the retirement of Major Gen. Arthur Murray on April 29, 1915, Brig. Gen. Scott would be promoted to the grade of Major General. It was announced by Secretary Garrison that Brig. Gen. Tasker M. Bliss, who is in command of the troops on the Mexican border, would be appointed chief of the Mobile Army Division of the General Staff, and that upon the retirement of Major Gen. William H. Carter on Nov. 19, 1915, the vacancy would be filled by the appointment of Gen. Bliss.

Secretary Garrison said that Gen. Funston would remain in command of the occupation force at Vera Cruz until it was withdrawn, and that Gen. Bliss would be retained in command of the military forces on the Mexican border for the time being.

Upon the promotion of Gen. Funston the vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals will be filled by the promotion of Col. Henry A. Greene of the Tenth Infantry. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt will be filled by the promotion of Col. William A. Mann of the infantry, now on duty with the General Staff. The vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals caused by the promotion of Gen. Scott will be filled by the promotion of Col. Frederick S. Strong of the Coast Artillery.

All these changes were decided upon by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison at a conference today. In selecting Colonels for promotion to the rank of General the rule was followed by promoting in each case a Colonel of the branch of the service to which the general officer whose place he was selected to fill had belonged.

There has been a revival of interest recently in the case of Gen. Funston, and it was evident that if he was again bumped in making the promotions strong opposition would develop in the Senate. Gen. Funston was 49 years old last Monday. He has been retarded in obtaining promotion heretofore through the fact that he was younger than most officers who had attained that high rank and also by the circumstances that he was appointed to the regular army as a Brigadier General from the volunteer forces.

Gen. Funston won his appointment as a Brigadier General in the regular service through his sensational capture of Emilio Aguinaldo, head of the Filipino Revolutionary Government and Army. He had served in the Cuban revolutionary army prior to the war with Spain and went to the Philippines as Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He became a Brigadier General of volunteers in 1899 and was serving in that rank when appointed to the same rank in the regular army. He was then only 33 years old, but President McKinley found him to be the only two grades in the regular service to which he could make appointments from civil life or the volunteers were Second Lieutenant and Brigadier General, and Funston's age and services entitled him to a higher reward than a Second Lieutenancy.

Gen. Scott, who will become Chief of Staff of the army next week, is a noted Indian fighter. He saw much active service in the Philippines and was in command of troops at the Mexican border when he was promoted to be a Brigadier General and assigned as Assistant Chief of the General Staff.

EXPLAINS NEW CITY PAYROLL

Controller Makes Public List of Salary Increases and Decreases.

Controller Prendergast gave out yesterday the complete list of increases and decreases in salaries of employes in all city departments. They were included in the 1915 budget only in lump amounts and caused criticism because of the fact that while many laborers and others suffered materially by decreases, George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, Chiefs of the Bureaus in the Board of Estimate which make up the schedules

WOMEN TEACHERS HISS MISS STRACHAN

District Superintendent, Criticising the Teacher-Mothers, Arouses Storm at Meeting.

MISS RODMAN SUSPENDED

But Both She and Mrs. Wagner Will Present Themselves for Duty at Schools on Monday.

Miss Grace Strachan, District Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, who endeared herself to the women teachers of the city by effecting the passage by the Legislature several years ago of the Equal Pay bill, was jeered at and hissed last night by a group of 400 or more of these women teachers and their sympathizers who assembled in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School to hear a discussion of the teacher-mother question.

Disapproval of Miss Strachan's expressed views was so pronounced that the Chairman, Prof. Howard Woolston of the College of the City of New York, formally apologized for the attitude of the hostile part of the audience. Miss Strachan, however, was not perturbed. She thanked the Chairman for his intercession and then replied:

"I expected a hostile demonstration and came prepared for it."

The meeting had been called at the instance of the League for the Civic Service of Women, and it was generally known that both sides of the question raised by the dismissal by the Board of Education of teacher-mothers would be heard. There were thirteen speakers on the platform, including Miss Strachan, and a number of them, all speaking against the action of the Board of Education in dismissing teacher-mothers, had been heard before Miss Strachan's turn came. When she took the platform she scanned the audience critically and commented on the fact that it was the first time in her life when she must expect an unfriendly reception from teachers.

Referring to the charges preferred against Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the Staten Island teacher, whose suspension was ordered several days ago because of absence from school to bear a child, Miss Strachan said that she would have voted with the majority in the Board of Education for her suspension if she had been a member of the board. Immediately the hissing began. Her own observations, she said, were based on experience of many years and the study of the 1,000 teachers and the 34,000 children directly under her supervision, she said, gave her reason for believing that the Board of Education had acted properly.

"And if the women of the city were to vote on the question," said Miss Strachan, "95 per cent. would stand by the Board of Education."

"No, no, no!" came from all parts of the auditorium.

Children's Welfare First.

The welfare of the 700,000 children in the public schools, Miss Strachan argued, and not the welfare of a handful of teacher-mothers, was to be considered first in the teacher-mother controversy. The city, she said, "hired" women to teach, and expected efficient services from them.

Miss Strachan stopped at this point and her next sentence gave rise to the most pronounced hissing of the evening. She weighed her words carefully as she said:

"Women teachers, as well as other teachers, contract with the city to teach and it is a part of the contract to maintain a good physical condition for the faithful performance of duty, continuous performance of duty. To undertake a second contract, I think, is unwise and is an immoral thing."

"Immoral, immoral," was echoed all over the room, above the hubbub of disapproval. In a moment Miss Strachan went on:

"I believe it is immoral," she said, "because a teacher is pretending to serve two masters."

Miss Strachan regretted the notoriety given to the few teachers who had been suspended after giving birth to children. There was no reason for the newspaper criticism. The city, she maintained, and the taxpayers had been well served by the Board of Education. She looked for an amicable settlement of the teacher-mother question, she said, but hoped that no iron rule would be passed to hold for all future cases. Each case, she said, should be regarded as an individual one and should be viewed on its own merits with efficiency as the guiding standard. Married women with children, she said, should be allowed to make new applications and should be treated just as unmarried teachers.

There was one member of the Board of Education on the platform who agreed with Miss Strachan's views. He was John Martin, who at other times has been at odds with the Brooklyn Superintendent.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, another member of the board, in a vigorous speech attacked the board for its action and held that married teachers should receive leaves of absence for the sake of bearing children. He attacked the board as being inconsistent. A third member of the board, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, while leaning to the view that applications for leaves of absence should be allowed and that each case should be considered separately by the board, would not commit himself definitely. He announced that the question would be officially investigated by a special committee, and that any change of policy would be retroactive.

Speakers Assail Board.

Other speakers were Mrs. Marion B. Crothen, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Fola La Follette, Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis, Prof. W. P. Montague of Columbia University, and Miss Henrietta Rodman, all of whom talked in favor of leaves of absence for teacher-mothers.

Interest centred in Miss Rodman because of her suspension earlier in the day by order of Supt. Maxwell of the public schools on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination. She was cheered many times during the evening. Miss Rodman is principal of the Ungrading School, and has been very active in the case of teacher-mothers suspended from duty. She has shown particular activity in the case of Mrs. Wagner.

It was announced at the Board of Education yesterday that Miss Rodman's order of suspension had not been served, but that it would be served before Miss Rodman could present herself for duty on Monday morning.

When Miss Rodman heard this last night she was asked what she would do.

"I'll present myself for duty, as usual," she said.

"Will you undertake to teach as usual?"

"I certainly will," she replied.

"Will you resist if physical force is used to prevent you from teaching?"

"O, I don't think so," she replied. "I am going to see a lawyer tomorrow," and after that I will know what to do."

Mrs. Wagner, too, it was learned at last night's meeting, would fight her case. She expects to attend the Curtis High School as usual on Monday. If she is prevented from teaching she will take her case into the courts.

Another Bargain Catalogue

Selections from recent purchases from Private Libraries and at auction. Books now on view. Many desirable items worth buying.

Putnams 2 West 45th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

TEACHER-MOTHERS' ALLY.

Mrs. Hale Congratulates Mayor Mitchel on His Policy.

Mayor Mitchel gave out yesterday a copy of a letter he received from Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, President of the League for the Civic Service of Women of 315 East Seventeenth Street, in which Mrs. Hale expressed deep appreciation for the Mayor's letter to President Churchill of the Board of Education in reference to teacher-mothers. In her letter Mrs. Hale said:

"Any educational system which tends to create a large class of sterile women on the one hand, or on the other to impair its own efficiency by continually dismissing tried teachers in favor of beginners, is bound to fail. The profession of teaching is one in which women are especially needed. It will always remain a woman's profession and women will always bear children. These two facts, which have been made mutually destructive by the present board, can readily be reconciled by the use of a little common sense, as has been done in France, where teachers not only receive leave of absence for maternity, but receive it on full pay.

"The present policy of the Board of Education creates a feeling of deep resentment among teachers and their friends, for it not only penalizes maternity and removes many of the finest teachers from the schools, but it seems to indicate an autocratic attempt to regulate the private lives of citizens by dictating to them the circumstances under which they shall work. To grant leave of absence for illness, but not for childbirth, seems, therefore, not only a negation of humanitarianism, but a negation of democracy."

MISS HELEN RICH'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to F. B. Patterson on New Year's Day.

The wedding of Miss Helen Blagden Rich, the daughter of Mrs. Frank L. Stratton, and Frederick Beck Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, will take place on New Year's Day at 4 o'clock in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and the reception will be held at the Rits-Carlton. Mrs. Edna Josephine Lott will be Miss Rich's matron of honor, and the other attendants will be Miss Dorothy Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, and the Misses Dorothy B. Stratton, Dorothea Darlington, Ruth McKenna, Ruth B. Wilson, and Mrs. Waring L. Dawburn.

Mr. Patterson's best man is to be Nelson Talbot of Dayton, Ohio, and the twelve ushers selected are Newbold Noyes of Washington, D. C.; William Wayne, Jr., of Philadelphia; Samuel Skinner and Tomer W. Orvis of New York, Turner Moorehead of Pittsburgh, and Jefferson P. Crane, Oscar Collican, Charles Greene, Robert Patterson, Harold Talbot, Alexander Craighead, and E. J. Gorman, all of Dayton.

Mr. Patterson is the son of John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company.

Mackintosh-Delamater Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Delamater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morris Delamater of 280 West Seventy-sixth Street, to William Mackintosh, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon in the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Mary Delamater will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Elinor Talbot and Augusta Perkins. Mackintosh will have as best man Gordon Danielson, C. H. Holland, R. C. Noseworthy, John B. Payne, and John G. Mays are to serve as ushers.

SIMMS—SHEPARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Simms of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Simms, to Newell Condit Shepard of East Orange, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

BUTLER—BRIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Evarts Butler of 81 Montrose Avenue, South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vera Butler, to Roy Safford Bridge, son of Charles L. F. Bridge of Passaic, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Kent to Wed J. F. Kilbourn.

The engagement of Miss Clara Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kent of Brooklyn, and Jonathan F. Kilbourn of New York has been announced. Mr. Kilbourn is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kilbourn of Hartford, Conn., and is a graduate of Yale, class of '11.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James Bliss Townsend will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, at her residence, 299 Lexington Avenue, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Noemi Gilbert Townsend.

Miss Josephine B. Wells will make her début at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. Brooks Hughes Wells, on Monday, Dec. 21, at her home, 523 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. J. Rich Steers is to entertain at a Hallowe'en party at her country home at Port Chester, N. Y., tonight with a dance.

Mrs. W. Francklyn Paris will give a reception this afternoon at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Paris was Miss Margaret W. Jones of Philadelphia.

Miss Clementine Garrison Rees and her niece, Miss Virginia R. Scully, who were in Europe when war was declared and returned there only recently, have arrived in New York and taken an apartment at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre will give a dinner for her débutante daughter, Miss Anna R. Alexandre, on Dec. 1 at her house, 16 East Forty-third Street, and will afterward take her guests to the first Junior Assembly.

Mrs. Robert Hager, Jr., gave a dinner last night at her home, 375 Park Avenue, for Miss Estelle H. Flower and her fiancé, Clarence M. Chauncey, whose marriage is set for Dec. 9. Mr. Chauncey will give his bachelor dinner on Dec. 1 at the Union Club.

Mrs. Edward McCauley arrived last night on the Baltic from Europe, where she had been spending some time. Her husband, Lieut. Commander McCauley, is commanding the Scorpion at Constantinople.

Ball in Aid of Italian Hospital.

A ball will be given for the benefit of the Italian Hospital Building Fund on Friday evening, Dec. 4, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Owing to the war, the committee in charge of the ball will turn over half of the proceeds of the ball to the Red Cross Society. There will be an exhibition and general dancing. Mrs. Charles V. Paterno has the entertainment in charge. The patronesses include Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Arthur MacGregor, Mrs. T. Darlington Semple, Mme. Carlo Follieme, Miss Amalie Leary, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Elbridge Snow, Mrs. James H. Wainwright, Mrs. Richard A. Purdy, Miss Genevieve Clarke, Mrs. P. Kuyper, and Mrs. Michael E. Paterno.

Maggie Teyte Arrives.

Maggie Teyte, the English operatic soprano, arrived last night on the Baltic from Liverpool for the first time without her husband, Eugene Plumon, who, she said, was acting as interpreter on the staff with the Indian troops in France. Miss Teyte said that she was going on a concert tour, and would appear in Baltimore on Nov. 20.

MUSIC NOTES.

The final concert of the Co-operative Symphony Society is announced by the Wage Earners' Theatre League for tonight at Carnegie Hall. Giocinto Scarano will conduct, and the soloists will be Mme. Olga von Turk-Rohn, soprano, and Marie Deutscher, violinist.

For the benefit of the Red Cross Fund for Belgian Relief a concert will be given in the Orange Woman's Club by Elinor Castle, soprano, and Katherine Burritt Deming, contralto, with Will J. Stone as accompanist.

Dutton's

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681 FIFTH AVENUE

CHICAGO TO REPLACE LONDON FOR PLAYS

Frohman Plans There Productions He Had Intended for War-Affected City.

BRINGING ENGLISH STARS

Marie Lohr, Irene Vanbrugh, and Godfrey Tearle to be Seen in Chicago First.

Charles Frohman will leave for Chicago this morning to arrange what he says are the most novel plans of his career. Mr. Frohman goes West to see if he cannot carry out in Chicago the Spring and Summer theatrical schedule which he had originally intended for London, but which was upset when the war put England indefinitely off the theatrical map.

Mr. Frohman's Duke of York's Theatre in London is now closed except for matinée performances. A number of English actors and actresses under long-term Frohman contracts are still on his hands. Some of these plays and even more of the English players will be made use of by Mr. Frohman in New York; but the bulk of the intended London productions are such that they cannot be so well transferred to New York as to Chicago. Mr. Frohman has accordingly resolved to make Chicago his extra outlet during the coming Spring and Summer, just as every other Spring and Summer for the last twenty years London has been his field for extra theatrical operations.

"This illustrates," said Mr. Frohman last night, "one effect of the war on the American theatre—revolutionary to an extent. Probably neither I nor any of the other score or more of American managers who each year at the first sign of Spring book passage for London will have any thought of doing so this year. For one thing, nearly every English playwright is directly or indirectly engaged in the war, and those that are not have stopped playwriting entirely. For another, with all lights out in London at night, small use can be made of any except provincial English theatres for play producing. Besides, except in rare cases, no English producer feels like speculating in London, even with first-class American successes, since currency is becoming scarcer and scarcer all over England.

"Anticipating these conditions, I have already made arrangements for Miss Marie Lohr, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and Godfrey Tearle—three of his best known and best equipped of English artists—and all under contract to me—to come to America. I feel that I can easily make use of these three people for an all-star production in Chicago, independent of another that I intend for New York in the Spring. If the Chicago venture prospers the output can later be made use of in New York. But from the Spring on, so far as I am concerned, Chicago will understudy London as an extra theatre centre until the war is over."

JAMES K. HACKETT FINED.

Actor Pays $75 for Violation of Game Shipping Laws.

James K. Hackett, the actor, who recently inherited a large fortune, was fined $75 yesterday for shipping game into the State without first getting a State license.

"A small party, including Mrs. Hackett and I, have been shooting up in Maine for a week or so," said Mr. Hackett at the Vanderbilt Hotel last night. "I brought back with me two does and a buck, and two partridges, which were consigned to the American Express Company under the legally signed and licensed tag issued by the Maine State authorities. This game was seized by the Game Warden under the laws of the State of New York, because, as he claimed, it was necessary to secure from the State a shipping tag which costs nothing. I was fined $75 because I had not approached the authorities at the cost of a two-cent postage stamp for a shipping tag."

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—A. G. Allan Roy, T. H. Baines, A. J. Bell, G. M. Booth, J. F. Brown, Bertrand Carr, J. F. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Grant, H. E. Gregory, Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Halliburton, J. Leete, H. B. Macdonald, S. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Raynor, Col. C. L. F. Robinson, Dr. William Tranton, J. F. Ward.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Miss E. M. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Barker, Dr. Ralph Brooks, T. L. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Coleman, A. L. Crowley, G. W. Edwards, Mrs. A. Louise Flanagan, C. R. Fulmer, C. E. Hammond, W. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie F. Hill, Mrs. F. S. Hodges, J. Jordan, A. G. Kemp, W. G. Lumsden, Miss D. F. Murray, R. D. Parkhouse, A. R. Walton, J. D. Simpson.

STAMPALIA, (Genoa.)—Col. John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, J. G. F. Hillver, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Lanwik, S. E. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Buxton, and Robert Emerson.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Baltic from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Anderson, Miss Marjorie Anderson, Capt. E. D. Ardery, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer C. Ashby, Ex. R. Bacon, Miss M. A. Baker, Miss Mabel Barnum, Mrs. W. C. Bullitt, Mrs. V. M. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick, Mrs. A. Clayburgh, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wicker, C. G. Neville, S. A. Norris, Miss C. Oakes, H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Palmer, A. M. Post-Mitchell, James M. Sullivan, United States Minister to Santo Domingo; Miss Maggie Teyte, Baroness Alice von Hirschfeldt, and A. S. Bewley.

Iron Cross for Lieut. von Gwinner.

The many friends and acquaintances made by Lieut. Hans von Gwinner during his visit here in the season of 1913-14, were interested to learn yesterday that he had just received the iron cross for valor on the battlefield. Lieut. von Gwinner is the son of Arthur von Gwinner, Direktor of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among those sailing today for Bermuda on the Trinidad are:

Victor Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ames, Miss Ida Ames, F. W. Bradlee, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bucknall, Miss D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard, Mrs. A. F. Mellen, and Dr. F. L. Patton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elmendorf will lecture tomorrow night in Carnegie Hall on "Around the Mediterranean," showing motion pictures and colored views of Egypt and the Holy Land.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Strand Theatre for the benefit of Belgian women and children on Dec. 8. A long programme is being arranged.

Mme. Petrova, Marie Tempest, and Jose Collins have been added to the list of artists who will appear at the Winter Garden tomorrow night. Miss Tempest is to sing.

Rosie Lloyd, a younger sister of Marie and Alice Lloyd, the English music hall artists, arrived last night on the Baltic for a tour of the American vaudeville houses.

HEATED HOUSES DRY THE SKIN

The heat of the furnace or radiator is comforting and necessary—but it dries the skin distressingly.

Before your hands and face become harsh begin the use of VELOGEN two or three times a week.

Apply it liberally at night after a thorough washing, rubbing it in gently and removing the excess with a soft cloth. After the use of VELOGEN cotton gloves on the hands when retiring help.

In the morning after washing again apply a very little VELOGEN, well rubbed in. This simple and pleasant method will entirely prevent the harsh dryness and redness of the skin.

All druggists sell VELOGEN—35c a tube.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Harold Bauer's Notable Performance of Brahms's First Concerto.

What gave the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall its especial distinction was the performance by Harold Bauer of Brahms's first pianoforte concerto, Op. 15, in D minor. Not that any comparisons are necessary between this and Weber's "Oberon" overture and Mozart's C major symphony, but these we have, potentially at least, always with us; while only upon rare occasions do we have the concerto, and only by an unusual and happy conjunction of favorable circumstances so magnificent a performance of it.

Mr. Bauer plays it, evidently, with the greatest love and reverence, and with an intimate knowledge of its content derived from deep study of it. He had played it in New York three years ago with the Philharmonic Society; apparently before that the concerto had only been heard twice here—once played by Conrad Ansorge in 1890, and once by Rafael Joseffy in 1906. Virtuosos thus, do not look upon it with favor; it gives little opportunity for a virtuoso's powers to shine in the traditional way. Nor is it "effective" or "grateful" as a concerto is expected to be. When Felix Weingartner classed Brahms's four concertos as four more symphonies, only with obligato instruments, the remark was peculiarly applicable to this one, for Brahms originally conceived it as a symphony and began it as such. He was dissatisfied, and turned two of its movements into a sonata for two pianos —one afterward appeared as part of the "German Requiem"—and then he again changed them into a concerto with orchestra.

The concerto has something of the austerity and reserve that characterize much of the music of Brahms s earlier years; and this is especially true of the first movement. In this, as well as in the adagio, he rises to some of his loftiest heights and gives utterance to some of his most personal and characteristic modes of expression. It is music of a deep and reticent beauty, of grave majesty; in the adagio and final rondo, especially, of the most intimate poetical spirit.

But its beauties are not to be fathomed except by one who approaches it with love and in entire sympathy. So Mr. Bauer approached it; and in this work, apparently so inaccessible to the general, he achieved a remarkable achievement. He played it with a most admirable devotion, with a complete divination of all that Brahms put into it. The magnificent epic ruggedness of the first movement, the high poetical eloquence of the adagio, the intense life and energy of the rondo, were all laid bare to the listeners, who could thus enter with him into a full realization of the work. In accomplishing this, as difficult a task as confronts the interpretative musician in all the range of modern music, Mr. Bauer achieved a noble success, and gave his audience a delight such as comes from the possession of a new artistic enjoyment.

The orchestra did itself great credit in the playing of the "Oberon" overture and the C major symphony. There was a greater homogeneity of tone, better quality, more finish of ensemble, than can be heard in previous performances of the orchestra this year. There was also on the programme Mottl's transcription for orchestra of Liszt's piano piece "St. Francis of Assisi Preaching to the Birds." The piece gains neither in dignity nor importance in being put on the orchestra.

FOUR KEATS BOOKS SOLD.

Auction of Mrs. Lovejoy's Library Realizes a Total of $18,651.

The war has not yet affected the auction prices of valuable books in this city, the two days' sale of the library of Mrs. J. F. Lovejoy of Pittsburgh, Penn., which was concluded at the Anderson Company's rooms yesterday, realizing a total of $18,651.

George D. Smith paid the highest price of the sale, $1,875 for an Italian "Office of the Virgin Mary," a manuscript on vellum, of 232 octavo leaves, executed probably in Florence in the second part of the fifteenth century. It is decorated with fifteen beautiful miniatures. He also obtained for $1,250 a copy of the extremely rare work in defense of the Quakers, written by John Rous and others, printed in London in 1630, and entitled "New England's Degenerate Plant." Only two other copies, it is said, have appeared at auction.

An interesting feature was four books from the library of John Keats, the poet. His copy of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 12mo, London, 1715, with Keates's initials and "Vide Spectator No. 540" on the title page, and numerous marked passages throughout the work, went to Mr. Smith for $900. It was given by the poet to his brother, George, in 1818, two years before the latter left England for America, and was in possession of the family since that time. Charles Scribner's Sons paid $215 for a copy of Oliver Goldsmith's "Grecian History," with autograph inscription on the title page of John Keats from his ardent friend, B. R. Haydon, 1817." On the title-page is also written "To George Keats, 1818." John Keats was introduced to Haydon, the painter, by Leigh Hunt in 1816.

Mr. Smith obtained for $275 "An Introduction to Astronomy," by John Bonnycastle, with the label: "Assigned as a reward for merit to Mas. John Keats at Mr. Clarke's, Enfield, Mid., 1812." On the title page is written "John Keats to his brother, George, 1818." When the poet received this prize he was a schoolboy at the private school of John Clarke, at Enfield, whose son, Charles Cowden Clarke, the well-known Shakespearean editor, was assistant. M. S. Morrison paid $600 for a first edition of "Poems, by John Keats," London, 1817, a presentation copy from John and George Keats to Georgiana Augusta Wylie, who afterward became the wife of George Keats.

The Joseph Jefferson Edition of Washington Irving's works was knocked down to Gabriel Weis for $250, who also gave $210 for the scarce Outward Bound Edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Writings in Prose and Verse."

"The Works of Sir Thomas More, Knyght, sometyme Lorde Chancellour of England, wrytten by him in the Englysh tonge," folio, London, 1557, went to J. C. McCoy for $150. Mr. Smith paid $135 for a record of the "Assembly of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation," folio, Providence and Rehobeth, 1776. A collection of eight heads drawn in pencil by W. M. Thackeray on a 12mo sheet of drawing paper, was bought for $105 by Mr. Smith, who also gave $405 for a holograph letter by Thackeray, dated Charleston, S. C., March 11, (1853), and addressed to his daughter, Harriet. The same bidder paid $125 for a first edition of "The Whole Workes of W. Tyndall, John Frith and Doct. Barnes, three Worthy Martyrs," London, 1573, and $126 for John De Vigo's "Most Excellent Workes of Chirurgerye," 1543.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S BIRTHDAY

Financier Celebrates Eightieth Anniversary at His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Peter A. B. Widener celebrated his eightieth birthday today by going down to his office in the Land Title Building at the usual hour. As in former years Mr. Widener's friends transformed his offices into a floral conservatory, and many men widely known in financial, business, and professional circles called in person to pay their respects.

Owing to impaired hearing Mr. Widener does not take as keen an interest in public affairs as he did formerly. On his last birthday he said he was "not feeling very well," and added that "there are too many people talking now."

By FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE

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MAYORS ADVOCATE UTILITY REFORMS

Municipal Ownership, Local and State Regulation Discussed at Philadelphia Conference.

MAYOR MITCHEL IN CHAIR

Delos F. Wilcox Favors Measures to Bar Speculation in Public Utility Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The advantages and disadvantages of State regulation, local regulation, and municipal ownership of public utilities were discussed by leading city executives, members of public service commissions, and other experts at three sessions of the conference of American Mayors here today. Mayor Blankenburg of this city presided at the morning session; Mayor Harrison of Chicago in the afternoon, and Mayor Mitchel of New York at night.

Mayor Harrison, who was one of the leading advocates of municipal ownership, said great good would come from public ownership of all utilities in the tremendous responsibilities of local government.

"Let a municipality operate all its utilities, and self-interest will induce each citizen to take a more active part in the affairs of local government," he said. "He will awake to the realization that American citizenship is not a mere perquisite; that it is a duty, a responsibility, an obligation.

"The first requisite of public ownership is a rigid civil service that appoints, holds and promotes absolutely on merit. Without it public ownership would be a public disaster. With it public ownership would be a tremendous blessing to every community. The best of service at the lowest paying rate, the highest wages, and the best working conditions would still leave enough in the cash box materially to reduce the burden of general taxation."

Delos F. Wilcox of New York said:

"Public utility investments should be placed upon a non-speculative basis, and their security should approximate that of municipal bonds. In the establishment of the non-speculative character of these investments cities should not undertake to make good past losses.

"So far as future investments are concerned, the cities should assume the risks of loss due to unforeseen causes, and should substantially guarantee the integrity of all investments made at the request or with the approval of public authority.

"Public utility service, as a necessary public function, ought not to be dependent upon a throw of the dice by the manipulators of stocks and bonds. It ought not to furnish an opportunity for any man or set of men to get rich. It ought to furnish to multitudes of people of comparatively small means a safe and conservative investment for their savings.

"The elimination of the speculator and the stock jobber from the utility field and the establishment of utility investments upon a safe, conservative, non-speculative basis is to my mind a fundamental condition precedent to good service, permanently low rates, and adequate public control."

Stiles P. Jones, Secretary of the Voters' League, Minneapolis, who spoke on "What Certain Cities Have Accomplished Without State Regulation," strongly favored municipal ownership of utilities. He opposed the vesting in the State the regulation of cities' utilities as a weak and cowardly shirking of plain civic duty and responsibility."

John M. Eshelman, President of the Railroad Commission of California, spoke in favor of regulation as opposed to competition, but said that unless some method could be devised to obtain investment in public utility enterprises in private ownership on the basis of a return comparable to the interest rate upon which a municipality or other Governmental agency could borrow money, the tendency would be to substitute public ownership for private ownership under regulation."

ACTORS AID WAR RELIEF.

Benefit Matinee at Lyceum Theatre Yields $3,000 for British.

England was the star of the special benefit matinée given yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, and when the long bill was brought to a close, shortly before 6 o'clock, it was announced that the sale of tickets, flowers, programmes, and souvenirs had increased the funds of the British War Relief by about $3,000.

France was represented by Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, who gave the "Marseillaise" magnificently; Scotland had Burr McIntosh to speak for her, and Ireland had the Tipperary song of Tommy Atkins, sung delightfully by Andrew Mack. But for the most part the afternoon was English, from the speech of Beatrice Harraden, recited by Mr. Cooper-Cliffe, to "He Is an Englishman," given by Eugene Cowles at his best. There was Clifford Brooke, rocking the little nipper's cradle and singing the lullaby Chevalier wrote, and Beatrice Forbes-Robertson speaking the lines of Henley's "England, My England."

Even Mr. Faversham's contribution, the third act of "The Squaw Man," though its setting is a Montana ranch, is as English as Charing Cross Station, and though the burlesque melodrama "Gruesome Grange," which wound up the bill, was never calculated to invoke the patriotic mood, it came to the end yesterday afternoon with all the cast standing, while, led by George Giddens, they joined in the strains of "God Save the King."

Quite the most engaging trifle of the afternoon was a one-act play written by Clare Kummer, who leaped into fame some years ago as the woman who wrote "Dearie," "What Do You Know About That?" is so amusing and so brightly done that it ought to find its way into some programme designed to reach not one audience but many.

Walter J. McNair.

Walter J. McNair, United States Examiner of Limoges chinaware at this port, died yesterday at his home, 202 Edgecombe Avenue. Mr. McNair served on two commissions sent to France to adjust the differences between importers, manufacturers, and the French Government regarding the values at which Limoges ware should be permitted to enter this country. He was well known to the importing trade, and had been attached to the Customs Service eighteen years. Mr. McNair was identified with National Guard circles, having served several terms of enlistment in the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street.

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INDICT PITTSBURGH BANKERS

Former Officials of First-Second National Charged with Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—The Federal Grand Jury late this afternoon returned indictments against Oscar L. Telling, ex-President of the First-Second National Bank, and Francis H. Richards, formerly cashier of the same institution, charging them with embezzlement, misapplication of funds and making false entries in the books of the bank, and in the reports to the Controller of Currency. A bench warrant was issued for Richard's arrest and he was taken into custody tonight. Telling is a fugitive from justice and is believed to be in Europe.

The old First-Second National Bank failed on July 7, 1913, and was closed for ten months. The First and Second National Banks were consolidated early last year. At the time of the failure of the First-Second National Bank, which precipitated the famous Kuhn disaster, it was stated that the peculations of Telling were responsible for the condition of the bank.

GEN. G. TREVINO DIES.

Commander Under Porfirio Diaz When He Ruled Mexico.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 13.—Gen. Geronimo Trevino, one of the Generals under Porfirio Diaz, former Mexican President, died here tonight after a short illness. He was 78 years old, and had been prominent in military and political life in Mexico.

Gen. Trevino was perhaps the last of the Diaz Generals, and was in command of an army of 17,000 men at the siege of Queretero when Maximilian was captured. He came of an old Spanish family, his father being Don Antonio Trevino y Pereyra, and the family estates at that time being very extensive. Gen. Trevino was educated at Monterey and entered the army when 18 years old as a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry during the reform administration of Gen. Comonfort.

He was wounded several times in the various Mexican wars and uprisings, and in 1880 was in command of the Northern Division of Mexico, which comprised Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango. In that year he married Miss Roberta Augusta Ord, the oldest daughter of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord of the United States Army. In 1909 he was in command of the Third Military Zone of Mexico, comprising the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, and Durango. At that time he was quoted as saying that it was impossible that there could be a revolution against President Diaz, who was then an intimate friend of his.

Thaddeus K. de Chutkowski.

Thaddeus Kosciusko de Chutkowski, a member of the Old Guard and a lineal descendant of Gen. Kosciusko, the Polish partiot, who fought in the Revolutionary War, died on Thursday at his home, 258 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He was the son of Count Ignatius Theophilus de Chutkowski, who fought in the Polish revolution of 1832, later escaping to this country and becoming a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army. Mr. de Chutkowski was a member of the Military Society of the War of 1812 and the Sons of the Revolution. He is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

Lady Otter Dies in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 13.—Lady Otter, wife of Gen. Sir William D. Otter, was found dead in her bed today. Heart disease caused her death. She was 68 years old. Lady Otter was the daughter of the late Rev. James Porter of Toronto, and was married in 1865. Her husband, Gen. Otter is Chief of the General Staff at Militia Headquarters in Ottawa, and has had a distinguished military career, commanding the special service battalion of the Royal Canadian Infantry during the Boer War, and receiving the Queen's medal with four clasps.

George B. Storm.

George B. Storm, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Stern Brothers, died yesterday at his home, 203 West 117th Street, in his 71st year. He was born in Troy, N. Y., but had lived in this city all his life. Mr. Storm had been with Stern Brothers for more than forty years. He was the first Master of Gerard Lodge of the Masons, and assisted at its founding many years ago. He is survived by his widow.

L. Freeman Day.

L. Freeman Day, formerly a Vice President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad and the Iowa Central Railroad, died yesterday at the Great Northern Hotel in his 56th year. He retired from active business five years ago, and had since spent his time traveling. Mr. Day is survived by his widow and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. LEONARD BROWN, a local preacher in the Methodist Church and field agent of the Prohibition Party, died in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. For years he was prominent in the National and State Divisions of the Sons of Temperance.

LOUIS KRONE, President of Krone Brothers, bookbinders and publishers of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Krone Place, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Krone was an uncle of ex-Commissioner Herman Krone and Edgar Krone.

STANLEY B. BATES, 74 years old, a retired street and road contractor, died on Wednesday at his home in New Bridge, N. Y. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Freemasons.

WILLIAM M. HOLTZ, a policeman, for the last ten years attached to the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the residence of his uncle at 298 State Street, that borough, in his thirty-seventh year. He left a wife and a son.

EDWARD H. VAN HOESEN, who was buried yesterday from the home of his daughter in Sea Cliff, L. I., was for twenty-five years employed on The New York Sun and, for eighteen years on The New York Tribune. For a number years he was with the John Polhemus Printing Company. Mr. Van Hoesen was born in Hudson, N. Y., seventy-five years ago, and left a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

THOMAS G. MASON, 92 years old, died on Thursday at his home, 240 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Mr. Mason had been blind for the last twenty years. He was born in Newcastle, England, and with his family went to Michigan, where they founded the town of Mason. Mr. Mason entered the timber business in Michigan and later came to New York, where he became associated with his brother in building the engines of the old battleship Maine, the cruiser Marblehead, and the gunboats Concord and Bennington. He was one of the original settlers of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, where he lived for more than sixty years. Mr. Mason was a Foreman of the old Fire Engine Company, No. 6, in this city. He left a daughter, Mrs. Emma La France.

WILLIAM CLOUGH, 58 years old, a retired confectioner, is dead at his home, 893 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, of paralysis. He was born in Leeds, England.

Bernard Shaw's Plays

Misalliance, FANNY'S FIRST PLAY,

YALE PLAYS PRINCETON IN PALMER STADIUM TODAY --- LAKEWOOD GOLF --- BASEBALL

YALE TACKLES PRINCETON TODAY

Ellis Are Favorites, but Penfield Has Improved Tigers' Play Greatly.

Yale and Princeton will clash in their annual gridiron battle at the Palmer Memorial Stadium in Princeton this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Tigers' new football field has a seating capacity of 40,000, and it is expected that the largest gathering that ever invaded Jungletown will witness the game this afternoon. Special trains will leave the Pennsylvania Station at frequent intervals from 8:35 A. M. to 11 A. M. The regular traffic between New York and Princeton will be suspended on account of the extensive special train service.

On account of Princeton's poor showing against Harvard last week, Yale is the ruling favorite. If the Tigers are not able to diagnose Yale's double and triple passes any better than they sized up the Harvard attack, Yale will not have a difficult time of it. It is believed at Princeton that too many coaches have disturbed the harmony of the eleven and during the past week Coach Penfield has had full charge, with numerous other advisers sitting silently on the side lines.

The Tiger adherents firmly expect that the eleven will make a far better showing today than they did last week. It is Princeton's final contest and the season's work has led up to this match as a climax. Princeton's trouble against Harvard seemed to be an inferior knowledge of football and the last week's coaching, it is believed, will make a big difference in the work of the team. Princeton will line up the same as the eleven faced Harvard with the exception of Brown at end instead of Shea. Brown and Highley will be the first string ends, while Lambreton and Shea will be the second choice. The Tigers were weak at both wings last week and were slow in getting down under kicks. Their indifferent playing placed the brunt of the heavy work on the secondary defense. It is believed that this fault will be eradicated in today's play.

Up to the time of Yale's defeat at the hands of Washington and Jefferson, the Yale team looked like the best Eli eleven of years. That defect, however, showed the Yale defense to be the weak. This same fault was in evidence last week against Brown. It is a notable fact, however, that in both of these games, Yale did not have her full strength in the game. Yale's offensive game under Hinkey has been thoroughly developed and it is expected that Yale will spring many highly effective ground-gaining plays this afternoon.

Yale's back field looks much superior to Princeton's. Aleck Wilson at quarter back should prove a star. He is far more aggressive than Ames, the Tiger quarter back. Harry LeGore, who will do the kicking for Yale, is a better punter than either Driggs or Law, the Tiger kickers, and is an able line smasher. Carroll, Knowles, and Ainsworth round out one of the best back fields Yale has had in years.

Capt. Talbot of Yale, who has been out of the game a great deal this season on account of injuries, will start the game at tackle, but he will not play through because of the hard game expected with Harvard a week hence. In Longridge and Hildebrand Yale has two substitute tackles who are almost as good as the first-string men, and both of these players will be heard from today.

Yale's defense this season has been troubled by the forward pass. Both Washington and Jefferson and Brown fooled the Elis repeatedly by aerial football tactics. Princeton's forward pass made no headway against Harvard, but the play was only used a few times. If there is little wind today it is expected that Princeton will use this play extensively. The Tigers have a peculiar formation for one of their forward passes, in which the whole team spreads across the field. It is a spectacular play, but is so wide open that the opposition has plenty of time to spot the players throwing and receiving the pass.

Yale will place much reliance on her new star, Le Gore. In fact, Hinkey has practically built the Yale attack around him. Le Gore will be the man that the Tigers will have to watch. All season he has been the pivotal point in the Yale machine. He circles the ends from fake punt formations, he plays the double rôle of the thrower and receiver of the forward pass, and he also relies upon him to do the punting and drop-kicking. It looks as if Le Gore would be the busiest performer the Elis have had since the days of Ted Coy. Yale's back field is rich with substitutes, however, and the Blue will have plenty of surplus material to put in against the Tigers if the Princeton defense should happen to be too gruelling on the Yale regulars.

Wilson, the Yale quarter back, has been held in reserve for this game. He has been carefully handled and is said to be at top form. In every game in which he has been at quarter back Yale's team has shown remarkable work. He is a cool, trustworthy field general and will get the maximum of work out of his men.

PALMER PRESENTS STADIUM.

First Big Game to be Played on New Gridiron with Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Princeton's new football stadium was formally presented to the university this afternoon by its donor, Edgar A. Palmer of the class of 1903. Mr. Palmer made a short speech, to which Dean McClenahan responded for the university. The entire undergraduate body marched to the new concrete structure, which will be the scene of its first big game with Yale tomorrow afternoon. The students cheered Mr. Palmer, practiced their songs, and concluded with a long series of cheers for the team.

The Yale players had possession of the stadium early in the afternoon, Frank Hinkey sending his squad through a signal drill and punting practice. A high wind made the catching of kicks most uncertain, and unless the gale abates tomorrow the backs will have a hard time handling their opponents' punts. The Yale team finished its workout by 4 o'clock and returned to New Brunswick, where the Elis have their temporary training quarters.

The Princeton squad held its final drill of the season on University Field behind closed gates. The practice, like Yale's, was confined to signal practice and kicking. Penfield was again in supreme authority, assisted by Eddie Hart and "Biff" Lea.

The coaches had no comment to make tonight upon the outcome of the game tomorrow. There is, however, a feeling of quiet confidence that the Tigers will redeem the overwhelming defeat sustained at Cambridge last week. The team has developed by leaps and bounds the last week, and there is a belief that the eleven will enter the contest with Yale at least 50 per cent. stronger than it was against the Crimson.

The announcement that Glick would get into the game has encouraged the Princeton supporters, inasmuch as he is the strongest ground gainer in the Tiger back field. He has completely recovered from the injury he received at Cambridge, and is expected to be in the best of shape when he goes into the fray tomorrow.

YALE CAMPUS IS DESERTED.

Hundreds of Students in New York and Will Follow Team Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—Yale presented a deserted college campus tonight. The departure of the Eli football squad of thirty-two players for Princeton was followed this afternoon by the exodus of hundreds of Yalensians, who will spend the night in New York and go to Princeton tomorrow.

Every member of the eleven was benefited by the rest of the last few days, and the slight bruises have almost entirely disappeared. Coach Hinkey insisted that there was no talk of eleventh-hour changes.

Yale will use more substitutes than in any game with Princeton in years, probably two complete elevens. Should she succeed in accumulating a safe lead through a margin of two touchdowns, the first-string backfield would be quickly retired, saving its strength for the Harvard game next Saturday. Knowles, Wilson, and Le Gore have returned to the eleven this week after an absence of three weeks, but they are not hardened enough to endure an entire game.

Yale has not exhibited many of its best plays, and if Princeton can be conquered by the line attack and the varieties of the passing game that have been already displayed, most of the scoring material which is relied upon will be reserved for the stubborn Harvard defense. Betting odds ranged from 5 to 3 to 2 to 1, favoring Yale, with few Princeton takers.

Yale's past success in winning on the home ground of Princeton was taken into account in the betting odds and in the general hope of victory. Two years ago the teams tied, 6 to 6; four years ago Yale won, 5 to 3; six years ago Yale won by 12 to 6, and the Tigers have failed to win from Yale in Princeton since 1898, when a fluke followed Princeton touchdown there and a victory by the score of 6 to 0. Yale has won twenty games to Princeton's ten in their long series, and nine have been tied. Tomorrow's will be the fortieth in their gridiron history.

Yale's Battles with Princeton.

The record of Yale-Princeton games since 1873 is as follows:

1873—Princeton, 3 goals; Yale, 0.
1876—Yale, 2; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1879—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1880—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.
1883—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1885—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1886—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0, (declared no contest.)
1887—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 32; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 19; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 8; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1899—Princeton, 11; Yale, 10.
1900—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.
1901—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1902—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.
1903—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904—Yale, 12; Princeton, 0.
1905—Yale, 23; Princeton, 4.
1906—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1907—Yale, 12; Princeton, 10.
1908—Yale, 11; Princeton, 5.
1909—Yale, 17; Princeton, 0.
1910—Yale, 5; Princeton, 3.
1911—Princeton, 6; Yale, 3.
1912—Yale, 6; Princeton, 6.
1913—Yale, 3; Princeton, 3.

Yale won 20 games, lost 10, and tied 9. Princeton won 10 games, lost 20, and tied 9.

Shifts in N. Y. U. Eleven.

New York University football team spent yesterday afternoon running through signals, as preparation for the game with the Steven's Institute eleven today on the Castle Point gridiron. Two squads were kept working during the entire period, the 'Varsity under the tutelage of Head Coach Reilly and the scrub eleven under the instruction of Assistant Coach Gorsch. Most of the plays which will feature the Violet's demonstration against the Hoboken team today, were thoroughly drilled, and the team came in for a rigorous admonition on the part of the coaches. The second eleven also was subjected to an exacting test, in order that all of its players may be able to substitute with every facility. Gorsch spent about a half hour in punting practice and succeeded in getting away some good ones, although the stiff wind which swept over Ohio Field interfered with this work to some extent. Capt. Ruffner has been shifted to left half back, and Bernsteln from that position to full back, while Oliswang of the freshman class will play quarter back. In addition to this change in the back field, further changes have been made in the Violet line, due mainly to injuries sustained by Somers, the right tackle, in the game a week ago. The probable line-up is: Waldman, left end; Wiener, left tackle; Hagemeyer, left guard; Rashbaum, centre; Cusack, right guard; Sokolower, right tackle; MacKenzie, right end; Oliswang, quarter back; Huntley, left half back; McNally, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

Barnard Beats Teachers at Hockey.

In a fast and exciting hockey game at Barnard Field yesterday afternoon Barnard College defeated Teachers College by the score of 2 to 1. Both teams played good hockey. The Barnard team scored both their goals in the first half and Miss Hart tallied for the Teachers in the second half. The line-up:

Teachers College.	Position.	Barnard College.
Miss James	Cen. forward.	Miss Stanbrough
Miss Hart	Right forward	Miss Louria
Miss Booth	Left f'wd.	Miss Wach'n'h'mr
Miss Markwell	Right wing	Miss Sheid
Miss M. Smith	Left wing	Miss Gilleaudeu
Miss McKee	Centre half back	Miss Rogers
Miss Epstein	Left half back	Miss Totten
Miss Patterson	Right half back	Miss King
Miss A. Smith	Left full back	Miss Henry
Miss Debar	Right full back	Miss Lott
Miss Gross	Goal	Miss Levi

Goals—Miss Stanbrough, Miss Louria, Miss Hart. Referee—Mr. Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Williams. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Substitutions—Miss Hart for Miss James, Miss Sherman for Miss Hart, Miss Gross for Miss Epstein, Miss Holt for Miss Debar, Miss Debar for Miss Gross.

YALE AND PRINCETON TEAMS

Yale.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
R. Branu, '15, L. E.	22	5 10	163
N. S. Talbott, '15, L. T.	22	6 01	186
J. I. Conroy, '16, L. G.	20	6 01	197
C. B. White, '16, C.	20	6 01	187
J. P. Walden, '16, R. G.	21	6 02	226
M. Sheldon, Jr., '16, R. T.	20	5 11	182
J. F. Stillman, '15, R. E.	23	6 01	188
A. D. Wilson, '16, Q. B.	21	6 00	183
F. Ainsworth, '15, L.H.B.	22	5 11	175
C. W. Knowles, '15, R.H.B.	21	6 00	181
H. Le Gore, '17, F. B.	20	5 11	189

SUBSTITUTES.

O. L. Guernsey, '16, F. B.	21	6 00	185
H. A. Pumpelly, '15, F. B.	24	5 11	182
T. Cornell, '15, H. B.	21	5 09	169
M. A. Scovil, '16, H. B.	21	6 00	185
W. Easton, 2d, '16, H. B.	21	5 08	164
A. MacLeish, '15, Q. B.	22	5 11	172
F. J. Oakes, '15, G.	22	6 00	181
C. Betts, '16, T.	20	6 00	182
P. Loughridge, '16, T.	21	5 11	181
J. P. Higginbotham, '16, E.	21	6 00	168
L. Carter, '15, E.	22	5 11	162
J. S. Wiley, '17, C.	21	6 00	186

Princeton.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
C. C. Higley, '17, E.	20	5 11	162
W. McLean, '17, L. T.	19	5 11½	180
W. J. Shenk, '15, L. G.	23	5 10½	179
A. E. Gennert, '17, C.	18	5 11	180
E. Trenkmann, '15, R. G.	21	5 11¾	194
H. R. Ballin, '15, R. T.	20	6 01	194
H. G. Brown, '16, R. E.	20	5 11	174
K. L. Ames, Jr., '16, Q. B.	20	5 10½	160
D. M. Tibbott, '17, L.H.B.	18	5 10	170
F. Glick, '16, R. H. B.	21	5 09	178
E. H. Driggs, Jr., '17, F. B.	19	5 11	178

SUBSTITUTES.

L. H. Boland, '16, H. B.	23	5 11	162
P. Bigler, '17, T.	21	5 10	176
J. S. Baker, '15, E.	20	5 10	174
C. A. Dickerman, '17, H.B.	22	5 10	169
R. Eberstadt, '17, F. B.	19	5 09	165
B. C. Law, '16, H. B.	19	5 11	163
A. E. Longstreth, '15, G.	21	6 02	191
F. Nourse, '17, C. & T.	19	5 11½	186
E. L. Sues, '16, E.	21	5 10	166
I. E. Swart, '15, G.	22	5 10	176
F. Trenkmann, '15, H. B.	23	5 08	180
H. M. Lamberton, '16, E.	21	6 00	178
W. B. Moore, '17, H. B.	19	5 11	172

Teams' Records for 1914.

Yale.

Yale	20	Maine	0
Yale	21	Virginia	0
Yale	20	Lehigh	3
Yale	28	Notre Dame	0
Yale	7	W. and J.	13
Yale	49	Colgate	7
Yale	14	Brown	6
Total	159	Total	29

Princeton.

Princeton	12	Rutgers	0
Princeton	10	Bucknell	0
Princeton	12	Syracuse	7
Princeton	16	Lafayette	0
Princeton	16	Dartmouth	12
Princeton	7	Williams	0
Princeton	0	Harvard	20
Total	73	Total	46

ADELPHI ACADEMY DEFEATS POLY PREP

Fast Game by Brooklyn Teams for Brooklyn Scholastic Football Title.

Adelphi Academy scored a 14 to 7 victory over Poly Prep yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and to a great extent clarified the scholastic football situation. Neither team had lost a game this season, when they faced each other on the Federal League ball field, and the defeat of Poly Prep means the elimination of that institution in the championship, while Adelphi will play the winner of the Commerce-Bay Ridge contest, for the scholastic title. In the five games played between two teams since 1903, Adelphi has won four.

The contest attracted nearly 5,000 enthusiastic followers of the two teams, while a band played popular airs for the rival elevens, in which the spectators joined the students in the new words set to the music.

In spite of the absence of Capt. Alford the Adelphi team was regarded as the favorite, owing to a powerful, consistent backfield. The confidence was not misplaced as the only touchdown, made by Poly Prep, was the result of a twenty-yard right end run, by MacDonald, when the latter caught the Adelphi end of the line and secondary defense, off their guard.

While the result showed the Adelphi team to be superior to that of Poly Prep, the latter back field developed a strong offense, but the line failed to hold on the defense. A number of forward passes were tried, but only three were successful. The majority of the gains were made by the old style of football—line plunging and end runs. Delayed and double passes were essayed, but without much success.

Leyser and Love were seen to advantage for the winners. The former was the most consistent ground gainer on the team, and both scored touch downs. Love tallied on a mass play in front of the goal posts, when he was pushed through the centre and Leyser after two clever runs broke through the opposing tackle for the second touchdown. Bronder stood out conspicuously for Poly Prep. He punted well and proved an excellent ground gainer. The lineup:

Adelphi.	Position.	Poly Prep.
Fishbeck	Left end	Quinn
Hammond	Left tackle	Gunderson
O'Brien	Left guard	Pendleton
Bardwell	Centre	Parsons
Mackenzie	Right guard	Lea
Jaquillard	Right tackle	Bronder
Story	Right end	M. Redmond
Leyser	Quarter back	MacDonald
Ball	Left half back	Ryder
Vaughn	Right half back	Wood
Love	Full back	Hardinge

Touchdowns—Love (2) for Adelphi; MacDonald for Poly Prep. Goals from touchdowns—Mackenzie (2) for Adelphi; Bronder for Poly Prep. Substitutes—Charles for MacDonald, Sayles for Ryder, MacDonald for Charles, Libby for Story, Dunham for Mackenzie, Moneypenny for Libby, Hamlin for Leyser, Smith for O'Brien, Alford for Leyser, Doblin for Fishbeck, Leyser for Vaughn. Referee—George Bewers, Jr., West Point. Umpire—Dr. A. P. Way, Swarthmore. Head linesman—J. H. Coulter, Brown. Time—Four twelve-and-a-half-minute quarters.

Maine Marches on West Point.

ORONO, Me., Nov. 13.—The football team of the University of Maine left yesterday for the contest on Saturday with the Army at West Point. Maine is sending a squad of men that represents the remnants of the team she had during the height of the season, several of her best men having been injured. Maine is this year proud of a record that shows six victories to only two defeats, making an aggregate score of 222 points to 40 on the side of her opponents. The results of the Colby and Navy game of next Saturday also are to be watched with much interest, for after the Maine and Navy game it would seem that a good line of "dope" could be arranged. Colby defeated Maine in a hard-fought battle, 14 to 0. Maine will depend upon Gorham and Ruffner to do the kicking in the game against the Army. The team left Orono Thursday afternoon, and because of the rather long ride will miss two days of practice. The line-up will be as follows: Donahue, left end; Allen, left tackle; Rudman, left guard; Capt. Baker, centre; Wark, right guard; Gulliver, right tackle; Reardon, right end; Bernheisel, quarter back; Gorham, left half back; Martin, right half back; Ruffner, full back.

Lehigh in Trim for Villanova.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 13.—A high south wind that swept across Taylor Stadium this afternoon created a good opportunity to teach the Lehigh back-field men to judge and handle punts under adverse conditions. This was supplementary to the finishing touches put on the team prior to the Villanova game tomorrow. The full squad was out, and all the men who will likely get into the contest were tried out finally in the new plays during the signal drill. The full week of rest for Holman, Sawtelle, and Scruggs has brought them around finely, and they got into uniforms for the first time this week. At this time Mattern is the only real cripple on the team. The reputed strength of the Main Liners has caused Coach Keady to abandon his original intention of reserving most of his stars in view of possible injuries for the Lafayette game, and the full strength of the Lehigh team will start the contest, but with two exceptions. Early will replace Scruggs at centre, as Keady wants to see how he will perform under fire. Pons will take Frank Green's place at right guard.

Dartmouth in Full Strength.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Dartmouth College plays the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin Field tomorrow in one of the most important games of the season. The Dartmouth eleven will be at their full strength, and they are confident of scoring a victory. Barring the Princeton game, in which the men did not play up to their capabilities, the team has had a remarkable season this year. They have defeated all of their rivals by large scores.

Pennsylvania will have all her regulars in the line-up, with the exception of Urquhart. Koons will take his place. Matthews or Moffit will replace Vreeland in order to give more strength to the back field, while Dorwald will go in at right guard, with Dorizan at left guard. Henning may replace Russell at left tackle. Coach Brooks feels that the line will more than hold its own. The back field is the problem that is puzzling Coach Brooks. He does not feel very sure of it, and Pennsylvania will not win unless the back field plays 100 per cent. better than it did last Saturday.

Navy Expects Hard Game Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 13.—Colby is expected to give the Midshipmen a hard struggle tomorrow afternoon, and the coaches have promised that the full strength of the Navy team will be used for a while, at least. It will be the last chance to see the team under pressure before the Army game, as no chance of injuring the regulars will be taken the following Saturday against Ursinus. There was a long drill in signals and formations this afternoon, and some kicking and passing, but no scrimmage. The team will line up tomorrow as follows: Left end, Capt. Overesch; left tackle, Kennedy; left guard, R. H. Jones; centre, Perry; right guard, Graf; right tackle; Schlossbach, right end; Jackson, quarter back Miles, left half back; Craig, right half back, Blodgett; full back, H. Harrison. Mitchell, Fuiling, Collins, Culbert, and others will probably get a chance in the back field at some stage of the game.

Stevens Not in Best Shape for N.Y.U.

Stevens "Tech" eleven held its final practice yesterday afternoon at Castle Point Field in preparation for the game with New York University this afternoon, which will be played in Hoboken. The decisive defeat administered to the Stevens boys by Rensselaer Poly. last week has instilled a large amount of fighting spirit in the team, and the work this week has been of very snappy order, despite the fact that four substitutes have been used in the line-up. It is very doubtful if all the regular men will play today, as Webb, who usually takes care of the kicking end of the game, is still on the side line, and Todd and Herrsloff, the two strongest half backs, are out on account of injuries. In the event that they cannot play Poble and Marshall will be put in as half-backs, while Soper is expected to fill in at full back. The probable line-up will be as follows: Howell, Hoinkis, or De Brot, ends; Stretch and Middleton, tackles; Moeller and Olds, guards; Hill or Graydon, centre; Anderson, quarter back; Herrsloff, left half back; Todd, right half back; Webb, full back.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton.
Cornell vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Dartmouth at Philadelphia.
Exeter vs. Andover at Andover.
Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
Carlisle vs. Notre Dame at Chicago.
Catholic University vs. Dickinson at Carlisle.
Fordham vs. Vermont at Fordham.
Georgetown vs. Maryland "Aggies" at Washington.
Haverford vs. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Albright at Easton.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Ursinus at Collegeville.
Lehigh vs. Villanova at South Bethlehem.
Middlebury vs. Norwich at Middlebury.
New York University vs. Stevens at Hoboken.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Union vs. Hamilton at Schenectady.
Army vs. Maine at West Point.
Navy vs. Colby at Annapolis.
Pittsburgh vs. Carnegie Tech. at Pittsburgh.
Rochester vs. Hobart at Rochester.
Virginia vs. Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
Wesleyan vs. Trinity at Middletown.
Washington and Jefferson vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Wheeling.
West Virginia University vs. Washington and Lee at Charleston.
Gettysburg vs. Bucknell at Lewisburg.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' High vs. Erasmus Hall at Brooklyn.
De Witt Clinton vs. Morris at Morris.
Fordham Prep vs. Cullum Hall at West Point.
Manual Training vs. Commerce at Polo Grounds.
Stuyvesant vs. Curtis at Staten Island.

HARVARD MEN AT PRINCETON

'Varsity Players Will See Yale and Tigers in Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Harvard football team is scheduled for a game with Brown tomorrow, but unless there was an eleventh hour shift in the plans of the Crimson coaches, Robinson's Providence players, who held Yale to a 14 to 6 score a week ago, will go up against a complete substitute team in the stadium tomorrow.

Last week nearly the entire Yale back field came to Cambridge to see Harvard play the Tigers, and this week most of the Harvard 'Varsity men and the majority of the coaches will be at Princeton to see Yale and Princeton.

The work on Soldiers' Field this afternoon was entirely for the substitutes. There was not a regular man in the hardest of the drill, although a few of them were on the sidelines and took part in the signal practice.

The Crimson is determined to rest the first string men between the Princeton and Yale games, and in testimony of this the following line-up for tomorrow was announced this evening: C. Coolidge, Morgan, left tackle; Linderwood, left guard; Harris, centre; Withington, right guard; Bigelow, right tackle, Weatherhead, right end; Watson, quarter back, and McKinlock, Whitney, and King in the back field.

This afternoon coaches Haughton, Leary, Brown, Wigglesworth, Parmenter, and Lothrop Withington and Manager Richards went to New York, and with them were Jeff Coolidge, Bradlee, Trumbull, Logan, and Mahan of the 'Varsity team. Parson was to be at Cambridge, as were Pennock, Weston, ad Wallace, while Hardwick was expected to take a late train and join the party at Princeton in the morning.

The Harvard substitutes made a great showing at the end of the Princeton game last week, and will have a real chance to go through a game tomorrow. The regulars had a hard scrimmage Thursday and this let them out for the week. There was no signal drill for the first team today, and when it returns from Princeton it will have two days of vigorous work, starting for New Haven Thursday.

Amherst's Big Game with Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, N. H., Nov. 13.—Half an hour of signal drill was the only work today for the Amherst football team in preparation for the final contest tomorrow with Williams, on which the success or failure of an Amherst football season depends. Because of the recent work of the Williams team in holding Princeton to a 7 to 0 score, and the winning of the Springfield team, which decisively defeated Amherst, the men have been spurred on to their utmost the past week. Coach Riley has been assisted by Hubbard, 1907, All-American centre, and Gettell, Amherst Trinity coach during the last week. Owing to an injured hand it is doubtful if Lind will be able to play his position at guard tomorrow. The line-up will probably be as follows: Left end, Brown; left tackle, Knowlton; left guard, Cross; centre, Kimball; right guard, Shumway; right tackle, E. Goodrich; right end, Swasey; quarter back, Cooper; left half back, Warren; right half back, Rider or Fashley.

Columbia Classes to Play Football.

An interclass football series has been arranged at Columbia University, and several stars from other colleges have taken a hand in coaching the green hands from the ranks of the students on Morningside Heights. Dave Hinshaw, well known in Haverford football, has taken the freshmen in charge, and his proteges, fresh from their school elevens, show plenty of life in spite of the fact that their mentor cannot get around as lively as in the old days. Arthur Howe, the Yale star and All-American quarter back, is drilling the sophomores in the off minutes between his classes at the Union Seminary, and the juniors are looking to G. Lamade, formerly quarter back at the University of Missouri, for pointers. Charlie Hann, the Harvard baseball and football player, has volunteered to train the senior eleven. The series will begin on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, when the sophomores and freshmen will clash, and on the following Monday the seniors and juniors will try their skill in handling the pigskin. The game between the winners will wind up the series on Nov. 24.

Army Team Weak for Today's Game

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The Army team is in the worst possible shape for the game with Maine tomorrow. The lay-off of yesterday was productive of no particular good to the team so far as tomorrow's game is concerned, except in the cases of McEwan and Oilphant. These two headliners were the only ones of the Varsity squad to participate in the signal drill which was all the work the team got today in final preparation for the contest. The other cripples hobbled around, but did not get in the drill. The poor physical condition of the men has made it necessary for the coaches to do a lot of shifting in the Army's line-up for tomorrow, and Maine will face a patched-up team when it trots out on the gridiron tomorrow. Today's practice saw McEwan at centre, Herrick and Jones, guards; Larkin and Parker, tackles; Kelly and Tully, ends; Oliphant at quarter back; Van Fleet, left half back; Mitchell, right half back; and Coffin, full back, and the coaches stated tonight that this would be the Army's line-up at the start of tomorrow's game. Unless some of the other Varsity players get back among the chances of another Army victory tomorrow do not look particularly bright. The Maine team arrived here this morning, and worked out on the Army's gridiron in a secret drill in the afternoon. They are a husky looking lot and are confident of putting up a stiff fight.

Rowan Fordham's Quarter Back.

"Billy" Rowan will get his first chance to start a game with the Fordham football warriors when he lines up in the quarter back position against the Vermont eleven at Fordham Field today. Although this is the only change expected in the Maroon eleven, considerable worry was evident yesterday because of the battered condition of the players and the reported weight and steam-roller tactics of Vermont. Yule and Conklin are far from being in playing form, but owing to the small number of players at his disposal, Coach Wymard expects to be forced to use both men in today's game. Moss and Capt. Wymard have only been back in uniform for two games, having been forced to leave the Navy game. Practice yesterday was of the lightest nature seen at Fordham this season, as no chances were being taken.

Yesterday's Football Scores.

At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss School, 27; Hill School, 0.

At State College, Penn.—Michigan Agricultural College, 6; Penn State, 3.

At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton Preparatory School, 21; Peekskill Military Academy, 0.

At Lexington, Ky.—Transylvania University, 7; Georgetown, Ky., College, 0.

At Manhattan, Kan.—Oklahoma University, 52; Kansas State Agricultural College, 10.

At Little Rock, Ark.—Mississippi, 13; Arkansas, 7.

At Hackensack, N. J.—Newman School, 22; St. Benedict's Prep, 0.

At Montclair, N. J.—Kingsley School, 7; Montclair High School, 0.

EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS and BOWLING
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY Expert Mechanics
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
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BOYS PLANNED TO SEE FOOTBALL CHEAP

Michigan Aggies Tried to Go to Penn State Billed as "Live Stock."

Quite the most remarkable stunt yet undertaken by college students to attend a football game was nipped in the bud by heartless railroad authorities who had at first apparently fallen in with the plan of the boys. Four hundred students of the Michigan Agricultural College arranged with a hustling freight agent of a Michigan road to ship them in box cars from East Lansing, Mich., where the college is located, to State College, Penn., the town where the Penn State College is located.

Teams of the two colleges played football yesterday and the Michigan lads wanted to see it. Cash was short for the trip. A budding genius conceived the plan to have the student body shipped in freight cars as live stock or perishable freight, from Lansing to the Pennsylvania town and return at a cost of between $4 and $5 a head, the boys to provide their own feed and water and to travel on fast freight schedule. Of course there was a protest by college officials and parents of the adventurous boys, as the trip would have taken about a week.

As the boys had no written contract with the freight agent with whom they made the arrangement, they could not force the railroad company to carry out its promise, but the company easily found a way out of its agreement. On the pretext that because of the quarantining orders issued by various State Commissioners of Agriculture against the shipment out of the State of Michigan of any "live stock," owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease, they contended that regulations might be enforced against half a dozen box cars filled with such very "live stock" as undergraduates of an agricultural college, which might lead to the quarantining of the students at their expense. So they canceled the agreement actually entered by their agent. Adventuresome students, therefore, lost their chance to be "rooters" at yesterday's game. The railroad contracting agent was reproved for trying to evade the regulations regarding the transportation of passengers at less than published rates and shifted to hustling for merchandise freight and fruit shipments.

Michigan Aggies Beat Penn State.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 13.—The Michigan Agricultural College football eleven celebrated its first invasion of the East by defeating Pennsylvania State here today by the score of 6 to 3. Lamb scored a placement goal for Penn State and Julian tallied a touchdown for the Aggies.

The Aggies played a magnificent game throughout, the backs, Julian, Deprato, and H. Miller, tearing through State's right tackle for long gains. Smith, left tackle, also played a wonderful game for the Westerners. State was twice held for downs inside the Aggies' five-yard line. Capt. Tobin of Pennsylvania State, only four days out of the hospital, was rushed into the game, but his efforts were futile.

EACH TEAM EXPECTS TO WIN

Michigan and Cornell in Fine Fettle for Game at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 13.—A light signal drill today completed the Michigan football team's preparation for tomorrow's game with Cornell. While the Wolverines were exercising on Ferry Field, the Ithacans practiced at the Country Club in Detroit, where they will remain until tomorrow, coming to Ann Arbor only in time to start the game.

Both teams are in fine condition for the contest, and each expects to win tomorrow. Michigan's defeat of Pennsylvania by a large score last week naturally inspires Wolverine rooters with confidence in the followers of the Maize and Blue team.

Secret Signal Drill at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 13.—All afternoon and well into the evening the Lafayette 'Varsity dashed up and down March Field, restricted only by the speed of "Bunny" Lerch in calling the signals. The gates were tightly closed for the Lafayette team not only practiced the signals to be used in the game with Albright, but those which will be used in the game with Lehigh one week from tomorrow. In addition to the signal work the kickers all tried their respective "boots." Maxfield worked a long time on the kick from placement. All the work of the afternoon was with snap and dash. Coach Crowell hopes to use as many substitutes as possible in the game tomorrow in order to have as many men as he can ready to go into the Lehigh game.

Ban on Deficient Harvard Men.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—Permission to witness the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven next Saturday, will be refused to Harvard students who failed to attain a high-ranking at the Fall examinations, according to an announcement by the college authorities today. As a result many students have canceled train reservations, which were made weeks ago.

Charge Against Schoolboy.

Charges of professionalism will be made against Charles Broughton of the Central High School, the remarkable schoolboy runner, before he competes in the interscholastic cross-country run to be held by Columbia University this afternoon. Broughton, interscholastic record holder for two miles, and winner of many important schoolboy races during the past year, is alleged to have made himself a professional through being employed as an attendant at a Bloomfield (N. J.) playground. The charge is a technical one, but will have to be considered by the interscholastic authorities. The name of the complainant has not been made known, but he is said to be coach of the rival Newark high school, which has met defeat at the hands of Central teams this season.

Courtney, at 65, Works as Usual.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—In fine health and full of vigor in body and mind, Charles E. Courtney, since 1883 the coach of the Cornell oarsmen, today celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday. He received a number of congratulatory messages, and a group of the oarsmen called upon him this evening, but the old man did not take a holiday. He went to the boathouse at 8 o'clock, as usual, and did not return home until 6:30 o'clock this evening. Courtney seems no older than he was at 40 and his capacity for work appears to be undiminished.

Big Field Chases Fox.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Nov. 13.—Splendid hunting and trailing marked the meeting of the National Fox Hunters' Association here today, a fox being in sight almost immediately after casting off this morning. More than 100 men and women followed the hounds. Today marked the beginning of the annual derby, which will be finished tomorrow.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. Woolridge, Versailles, Ky.; Secretary-Treasurer, Luther B. Dickerson, Nicholasville, Ky. A field of twenty-five dogs will start in the derby tomorrow, one having been dropped today.

Columbia Seniors Win in Tank.

By defeating the freshmen yesterday afternoon in water polo by the score of 12 to 0 the Columbia seniors won the interclass championship. Louis Mouquin, Captain of the 'Varsity six, and Hastings, at goals, were the stars for the seniors, their team work counting for the two touch goals.

TWO MORE RELIEF SHIPS FOR BELGIUM

Vessels Chartered by Rockefeller Fund to Carry $400,000 Worth of Food Supplies.

TO SAIL ABOUT NOV. 25

Belgian Committee Which Is Supplying Cargoes Appeals for More Money—Gifts to Other Funds.

Two more Belgian relief ships, both chartered by the Rockefeller Foundation, will sail from New York for Europe in about ten days. One of these ships is the 7,000-ton British steamship Agamemnon, and the other the 3,000-ton coastwise liner Nueces. These ships will carry cargoes of food supplies worth $400,000 furnished by the Belgian Relief Committee of 810 Bridge Street.

In announcing the chartering of these steamers yesterday the Belgian Committee issued the following statement:

Food supplies are being accumulated at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, by the Belgian Relief Committee for the steamer Agamemnon, the second of a series of supply boats to leave New York for Belgium. The Agamemnon, which was placed at the disposal of the Belgian Relief Committee by the Rockefeller Foundation, will sail about Nov. 25, carrying about $200,000 worth of food supplies purchased by the Belgian Relief Committee for distribution under expert supervision to the famine-stricken districts of Belgium. At about the same time another steamer, the Nueces, also will be sent out. The cargo of this vessel, as well as that of the Agamemnon, will be provided by the Belgian Relief Committee at a cost of approximately $200,000. The purchase of these two shiploads of provisions, together with remittances of cash to Minister van Dyke at The Hague and Minister Whitlock at Brussels, have practically depleted the Belgian Relief Fund, to which, up to yesterday, $467,259.87 had been contributed.

The committee most urgently appeals to the public to provide the means of provisioning other steamers, which should go forward at once. The urgency of the situation cannot be overestimated. All cash contributions are being turned immediately into food supplies, purchased at rock-bottom wholesale prices for large lots, and the committee assures contributors that 100 per cent. of their contribution, in the form of purchased food supplies, shall reach the mouths of starving Belgian women and children. The food requirements necessary to even approximate a sufficiency for the merest living needs of the vast numbers of homeless and helpless Belgians are greatly in excess of anything yet placed at the disposal of the committee. The imperative need is that the four or five steamers besides the Agamemnon and the Nueces already practically arranged for by the Rockefeller Foundation shall be filled immediately with supplies and started on their way to Belgium. The suffering among the women and children and other noncombatants in that country from lack of food is daily becoming more acute, and there is no doubt that every day's delay means an increasingly heavy toll in death, sickness, and suffering.

Gifts to the Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Fund was increased by $9,313.19 yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. The new gifts, cents omitted, were:

Providence Journal	$1,890	P. H. Truman	25
E. W. F.	2,500	Miss E. Lockwood	5
R. S. Brewster	1,000	Mrs. R. L. Hand	25
Mrs. C. R. Mason	1,000	Florence Bower	1
Mrs. B. H. Harriman	500	A. Chace	10
G. H. Byrd	100	Mrs. G. S. Chamberlain	5
S.	100	Miss D. Londoner	5
E. S.	100	Mrs. F. A. Londoner	10
A. R. Ellsworth	50	Miss M. W. Waite	10
A. P. Kelley	50	Peter J. Weber	5
F. W. Foscel	1	J. V. Davies	25
A. N. Taft	10	J. M. Barnes	10
Grace McGovern	5	M. B. Lane	5
Mrs. S. Frost	2	J. D. Dalzell Co	10
Genevieve Waldo	5	Mrs. L. Sawyer	50
Mrs. W. G. De Lamater	5	K. and E. Bancroft	10
Mrs. Ay Sim	2	G.	10
J. A. Phillips	10	Mrs. Dow and Mary Dow	6
J. W. Cunningham	5	Mrs. Ch., Yettem, Yettem, Cal.	10
W. Burton	10	Ladies' Aid Soc.,	20
A. W. Carpenter	2	Miss V. Alnslie	25
E. Leopard	25	F. R.	10
F. W. Alexander	10	Capt. M. W. Marvin	10
Hurtbell St. Sch'l.	2	W. A. Campbell	25
Louise Patten	4	P. B. Fuller	25
Ella H. Jones	10	M. S.	1
Warren M. Breed	10	Josiah Pierce	5
W. A. Campbell	25	Children of Charlotte	2
P. B. Fuller	25	Maury Anderson	25
M. S.	1	Edgemere Social C.	25
Josiah Pierce	5	Mrs. E. B. Young	1
Children of Charlotte	2	Amy P. Miller	10
Maury Anderson	25	R. Sunderland	10
Edgemere Social C.	25	Mrs. J. W. Russett	25
Mrs. E. B. Young	1	J. P. Towne	5
Amy P. Miller	10	Miss E. Wells	5
R. Sunderland	10	R. Spaulding	5
Mrs. J. W. Russett	25	Miss E. Bushnell	25
J. P. Towne	5	D. S. Bushnell	25
Miss E. Wells	5	M. Doneld	25
R. Spaulding	5	Gladys A. Teel	5
Miss E. Bushnell	25	Martindale	10
D. S. Bushnell	25	Anonymous	2
M. Doneld	25	L. M. Porter	1
Gladys A. Teel	5	Mrs. Brown	2
Martindale	10	Cash	1
Anonymous	2	O. H. V. K.	10
L. M. Porter	1	Mrs. O. Jennings	800
Mrs. Brown	2	F. and B.	150
Cash	1	W. S. Day	100
O. H. V. K.	10	T. D. Witt	10
Mrs. O. Jennings	800	Boys of Asheville Sunday School	100
F. and B.	150	Mrs. J. St. John	50
W. S. Day	100	Friend of Allen Sweet, by Ludington	50
T. D. Witt	10	E. H. Bishop	10
Boys of Asheville Sunday School	100	H. H. Zehnder	25
Mrs. J. St. John	50	F. Townsend	25
Friend of Allen Sweet, by Ludington	50	Anonymous	10
E. H. Bishop	10	E. J. Smith	2
H. H. Zehnder	25		
F. Townsend	25		
Anonymous	10		
E. J. Smith	2		

Hospital Units in Germany.

In Southeast Germany, not far from the Russian and Austrian borders, are two of the hospital units recently sent to the European war zones by the American Red Cross. This announcement was made at the local Red Cross offices yesterday. Unit G, which is supported by Kansas City, with Dr. B. F. Bradbury in charge, is at Kosel, attached to a military hospital, while Unit I, with Dr. Charles H. Sanders, formerly a resident physician of Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., in charge, is at Gleiwitz, 30 miles away, caring for wounded in a theatre that has been converted into a hospital.

Both of the hospital units sent to England by the American Red Cross are now working at Dalmton, where Dr. Howard W. Beal of Worcester, Mass., is chief surgeon of what is called the American Hospital.

The Red Cross Fund in New York amounts to $841,973.13, of which amount $496.26 was received yesterday. All contributions to the Red Cross Fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Fifth Av. Branch	$140	M. C. S.	16
Dutch Ref. Ch., Midland Park	20	Int. Res. Assn.	10
Miss F. Y. Mason	60	Baldwin	6
St. Mark's Ch., Nowata	37	Through Staats-Zeitung	6
Through C. Chamberlain	26	Louise Frankhauser	5
Solomon Attle	25	E. Goddard	5
Second Cong. Ch., Greenwich	17	D. N. Deuvetriades	5
		" Nov. 10, 1909	5
		Miss J. E. Downey	2

Bernhard Ulmann & Co. sent 232 pieces of knitted and crocheted garments.

A. S. Haight & Co. donated 23 dozen children's sweaters,

For the Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., now amounts to $151,964. Additional subscriptions to this fund, cents omitted, acknowledged yesterday follow:

Through Mrs. Brandegee	$2,000	Miss E. G. May	25
J. H. Meteaif	500	Mrs. T. B. Swann	20
Cleveland Com'tee	300	Mrs. F. Hamilton	20
S. Brooks	400	Rev. H. Newton	20
Through Mrs. B. Thayer	200	Mrs. W. B. Trull	20
R. Bayard Cutting	150	Mrs. Randall	14
Harold Coolidge	100	Elizabeth Touse	10
Tams M. Grew	100	M. B. Brainard	10
Miss Marlette and Mrs. J. H. Tweedy	100	W. M. Breed	10
Jean B. Jennings	100	Troop C.	10
Mrs. H. T. Satterlee	75	C. E. Hiscock	5
Mrs. J. G. Conyngham	50	First Baptist Ch., Newark	5
Gerald Morgan	50	C. T. P.	5
G. F. Randolph	50	Alice C. Lynch	5
St. Mark's School	40	Cash	5
Charles Adler Sons	25	Mrs. E. C. Leggett	5
F. T.	25	Mary C. Laughlin	5
		Emma C. Clay	2
		Glesner Circle	2
		Elizabeth	2
		Florence D'Oller	2

RELAX STATE QUARANTINE.

Authorities Modify Cattle Regulations—Government Needs Funds.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—An order lightening the State quarantine, imposed because of the epidemic of the foot and mouth disease among cattle, was issued tonight by Commissioner Huson. It becomes effective at noon tomorrow. After that time, except from Erie, Seneca, Wayne, Kings and Queens counties, uninfected cattle, sheep or swine may be shipped by carriers or driven on public highways, shipments of hay, fodder and farm produce may be made, and poultry may be transported. This action was taken in order that the various stock yards might have cattle on hand for the resumption of business Monday.

An outbreak of the disease in Fairport, Monroe County, was reported here today. An investigation was ordered immediately.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There is a shortage of funds for the campaign against the foot and mouth disease epidemic. As a result conferences were held today between Secretary Houston and other officials of the Department of Agriculture. Officials fear that unless some plan can be devised to make more money available immediately the department will be hampered seriously in its work. Orders were issued today that not more than $200 worth of cattle in a herd should be slaughtered without special authorization from the department, unless the owner of the herd agreed that payment should be contingent upon Congress appropriating the money. The quarantine against hay was modified by the department today so as to provide that hay cut before Aug. 1 last may be shipped in interstate commerce without disinfection if baled prior to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—An order lifting the embargo on live stock shipments to Chicago was issued by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners today. Railroads were notified they could accept shipments to be delivered in Chicago at midnight Sunday, when the Union Stockyards will be reopened. All shippers must file with the transportation company an affidavit that the stock shipped is not affected with and has not been exposed to the malady.

Dr. Simon Flexner, who spent two days here studying the foot-and-mouth disease, left tonight for New York, carrying with him many specimens. Dr. Flexner said that he considered the study of the scourge to be the most difficult problem of his career.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13.—The National Wool Growers' convention today adopted resolutions calling for a Congressional appropriation sufficient to enable the Government to buy and destroy all herds of live stock in which the foot-and-mouth disease appeared.

Indications of the foot-and-mouth disease were found yesterday on cattle on farms near Brownsville. Brooklyn Borough, by Dr. H. D. Gill of the State Department of Agriculture and Dr. J. D. Dunkel of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The cattle will be kept under observation until the symptoms are more definite. In the meantime the farms are under quarantine.

The destruction of 289 cattle on the Goldstein farm and of 40 cattle on the Feehter and Wicker farm at Maspeth will begin today. About 150 cattle, all that can be disposed of in one day at Barren Island, will be slain today on the farms and the carcasses will be sent to Barren Island.

Health Commissioner Goldwater obtained yesterday from Commissioner Adamson permission to use two old fire engines to make steam, which will be used in disinfecting the vans used in moving the carcasses and in disinfecting the barns on the farms. After the conference yesterday, Dr. Goldwater issued orders that only pasteurized milk should be sold in the city, and ordered employes of his department to see that the order was enforced. A large part of the milk consumed here already is pasteurized.

DEATH ENDS FROLIC IN AUTO

Miss Elizabeth Dayton Crushed Under Overturned Car in Pelham Parkway.

A night spent in pleasure seeking by three young women and two men ended yesterday morning in the death of one of the young women and the narrow escape of the others of the party. An automobile in which they were speeding to their homes shortly before 7:30 o'clock turned turtle in Pelham Parkway, near the New Rochelle Road.

Miss Elizabeth Dayton, 20 years old, of 3,291 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, was killed instantly. James F. McGuire, 26 years old, of 562 West End Avenue, who was sitting beside her driving the car, was pinned under the automobile with her, but suffered only bruises and cuts. The other occupants of the automobile were thrown clear of it, and escaped with superficial injuries.

McGuire, the owner of the automobile, is the son of the late James F. McGuire, one of the founders of the firm of Alart & McGuire, manufacturers of pickles in Brooklyn. He inherited a moderate fortune from his father, it is said, and since his graduation from college has been living with his sister, Mrs. David Rubenstein. He was arrested on a technical charge of homicide by order of Cooper Flynn, but will hold his request this week. McGuire was released in $2,000 bail furnished by Edward J. Cuddihy of 614 Lexington Avenue, who was the young man's guardian until he became of age.

Miss Dayton was the daughter of Mrs. Paul Assenoro, who lives with her husband at 2,071 Broadway. Less than a week ago Miss Dayton went to live with her aunt, Mrs. James C. Warren, in Decatur Avenue. The others in the automobile were Miss Violet Van Schaick, 16 years old, of 13 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle; Miss Anna F. Willy, 22, of Winthrop Avenue, New Rochelle, and William H. Roche, 25, of 68 West Sixty-eighth Street.

After dancing all night at the Woodmansion Inn, the party started for home in the automobile. Going at high speed the automobile skidded on a curve in Pelham Parkway and turned over. All were thrown out.

Miss Dayton was pinned under the car and killed. McGuire and the others were slightly hurt.

5,000,000 GIFTS OFF TODAY ON XMAS SHIP

Collier Jason to Sail with $3,000,000 Worth of Presents for Children in War Zone.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE

Cash and Articles Came from All Parts of the Country—Joliet Convicts Gave Shoes.

The collier Jason, laden with 5,000,000 Christmas presents for youngsters in the European war zone, had her hatches battened down last night in preparation for her departure this morning at 10 o'clock. James Keeley, owner of the Chicago Herald, who conceived the idea of sending some cheer at least to the small sufferers across the ocean, will be on hand to wish the ship Godspeed. President Wilson sent this message last night:

U. S. S. Jason: My best wishes for a safe voyage. May the good ship carry comfort and relief to the distressed and suffering.
WOODROW WILSON.

If the kindly thoughts which go with the gifts, the sacrifices which many of them represent, and the generous labor which produced others have their reward then there can be no doubt of the success of the Jason's voyage. For it is impossible to estimate even the thousands of men, women and children who will watch over the Jason's voyage with the knowledge that their gift is snugly packed in her holds.

It is a conservative estimate, says Mr. Keeley, which places the retail value of the cargo at $3,000,000, for who esa e dealers did their share toward making the Jason's trip a success by cutting prices in a way which, but for the good cause, would have made rivals shudder. With $43,000 Mr. Keeley bought more than 150,000 articles of clothing.

But it was not alone from Chicago that the gifts came. Here The New York World championed the cause. The Philadelphia North American took it up, as did The Kansas City Star. The San Francisco Chronicle, The Cleveland Plain Dealer, The Pittsburgh Leader, and other papers all over the United States, until 215 of them were concerned in the enterprise.

The gifts they collected came from the homes of the wealthy and the poor alike. From the former often came money, welcome for the wise purchases it enabled the managers of the fund to make. It was by the gifts of the latter that the Christmas spirit might be measured in full.

From a mother came this letter, inclosing $1.11 and addressed:

Dear Children:

I have two little boys. They have no father. They are poor like some of you, and last Christmas their cousins received some gold fish. All the year my little boys have been saving their money to buy some goldfish for themselves this Christmas. This is the goldfish money.

One youngster, who sent $1, wrote that he had sold his bull pup to get the money. A check for $231 from a school superintendent in Iowa represented, he wrote, nothing but copper. The whole $231 was composed of pennies contributed by his children.

In the cargo are many beautiful dolls, but there is one, ragged and well worn. Once a sixteen-year-old girl was sent to Joliet prison for twenty years. It doesn't matter what she had done, but she was such a child that they let her take her doll. Always she kept it with her, her sole companion in her imprisonment, and this is the ragged doll now on its way to cheer some other little girl.

From Joliet also came between 500 and 600 pairs of shoes. The convicts made them, and when they asked permission the Warden granted it at once and offered the leather. But that wouldn't do. They wanted to earn every cent's worth of material that went into those shoes. So they held a public m'nstrel show and with the proceeds bought leather and findings. Then they made the shoes—no gift of the State, but of their own labor.

Apparently the Christmas ship had only one unexpected result. Elderly women who for months, and some of them years, had been inmates of a Western sanitarium became so interested in knitting and sewing that they forgot their ailments, and Mr. Keeley says it's a fact that some of them quit the health resort and went home nappy and well.

The task of distributing the gifts abroad was a difficult one, but as it is now settled the presents for England and Belgium will be landed at Falmouth, where the British will attend to the distribution. Those for France will be landed at Marseilles, while from Genoa the Italian Government had offered a special train to carry Austria's allotment to her. Austria will move them along to Germany. Montenegro and Servia will be reached by way of Salonika in Greece, and Norway and Sweden have promised to look out for Finland.

How to reach Russia was a problem, for every one feared the German mines, but it was solved at last by loading the presents aboard a ship sailing for Archangel, the most northerly port in Russia, which sails today also. From Archangel the Government will bring them down to Petrograd on a special train.

JOBS HANG ON DUMBBELLS.

Heavy Weights Used in Civil Service Tests Shown to Commission.

Exhibitions of dumbbell lifting marked yesterday's session of the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission. Two dumbbells, one weighing forty pounds, and the other fifty, were exhibited to show medical tests given to candidates for Civil Service positions, and Special Deputy Attorney General Frank Moss, counsel for the State Commission, announced that men who had been rejected on the physical test as defective would perform feats of strength to prove that they were physically fit. The only exhibition, however, was given by Mr. Moss and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Commission. They raised the dumbbells several times amid applause of the spectators.

It developed that Miles S. Vickery, 37 years old, of 522 West Fifty-eighth Street, was one of the victims of the weight-lifting test. He is a hunchback, 4 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs ninety pounds. He was rejected three weeks ago for the position of court stenographer for poor physique and defective vision. He said he had had eighteen years' experience as a public stenographer and had worked in civil, municipal and Supreme Courts. Once he had worked thirty-two hours at a sitting without feeling any ill effects, he said. He has received honors in the Federal examinations, and was high on the Civil Service list, being able to write 180 words a minute. Mr. Moss said it was a strange proceeding to disqualify him because he could not lift a dumbbell.

"It looks as if the State body was making fun of the weight-lifting test," said Dr. Moskowitz. "The dumbbell test is really the first move in the process of elimination. It exposes defects, such as joint diseases. It is, of course, not a life insurance examination, but it is the simplest and most expeditious means of detecting gross defects."

Dr. H. P. de Forest, one of the medical examiners of the local body, testified that about 80,000 prospective Civil Service employes are examined each year.

When President Neu of the State Commission was asked if he had any comment to make regarding the charges made against the commission by Mayor Mitchel in Philadelphia on Thursday night, he said:

"His attack is in line with his previous statements and actions, and too scurrilous to answer. He ought to be ashamed of himself."

The Mayor was quoted as saying, among other things, that the State Commission's chief activity was to find exempt positions for their own families and to break down the public charities in the interest of persons unknown.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Furniture Not to Pay Duty Under the Cotton Schedule.

The Board of General Appraisers, in sustaining a protest by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. yesterday, disposed of an involved tariff question dealing with the classification to be accorded furniture covered with cotton velvet. Since the velvet predominated in value in the articles over the wooden parts and upholstery, the Collector exacted duty at the rate of 47½ per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909. This paragraph relates chiefly to heavy women's dress fabrics. The importers asserted at the hearing that the furniture is properly dutiable as manufactures of cotton at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem.

When the issue is finally settled by the Customs Court, it will have a bearing on the return to be made by customs officers on importations made under the present tariff. The contention of the importers was that the furniture cannot be properly classified as was done for the reason that that paragraph imposes duty on the merchandise enumerated therein according to the number of square yards contained, and that, as the furniture although in chief value of velvet, is also composed of wood, upholstery stuffing, etc., which commodities are not susceptible of square yard measurement, it is dutiable according to the component material of chief value. Judge Cooper, in his decision for the board, holds that the articles in controversy cannot be regarded for dutiable purposes as manufactures or goods made or cut from velvet, but must be held dutiable as claimed, the Collector being reversed.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company and the Stone & Downer Company lost yesterday in protests as to the tissue and wrapping paper provisions of the present tariff law. The merchandise was invoiced as tissue paper and assessed for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision for this kind of paper. The claim was for a rate of 25 per cent., as wrapping paper not specially provided for. It appeared from the proof that a very large, if not the chief use of the tissue paper is for wrapping purposes. Judge Fischer says there is no dispute as to the facts. The only issue presented, says the General Appraiser, is whether the goods are more specifically provided for as tissue paper than as wrapping paper claimed.

In finding against the claims of the importers, the board concedes that the tissue paper is likewise a wrapping paper. At the same time, it is equally true that as such it belongs to a certain definite and distinct class of wrapping papers well known and recognized in trade and commerce under the name of tissue paper.

TWO DETECTIVES INDICTED.

Gambardella and Damico, Charged with Extortion, Held by Grand Jury.

Detective Sergeant Liborio Gambardella of the Third Detective Bureau and Detective Agidia Damico, who were arrested on Thursday night after Dominico Muccio, a coffee house proprietor, had passed to them $25 in marked money, were indicted yesterday for extortion and were held in $4,000 bail each by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. The complainant, Muccio, said that the two had told him that they were excise officers and would arrest him for selling liquor without a license unless he paid them $50. The marked money was prepared by Capt. Cray at Police Headquarters. Two detectives waited outside, and when the proprietor blew his nose they went in and arrested Gambardella and Damico and found the marked money in Gambardella's possession.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 14; Patrol, to 17 from prects, indicated: T. J. Ryan, 4; Frank Donnelly, 7; Chas. Genthner, 26 J. F. Winters, 31; Michael Connolly, 39; Caleb Jones, Daniel Murray, and George Voelbel, 63, assigned as station house attendants. (Mutual.) H. G. Reltz, 153 to 38; J. F. A. Rafter, 38, to 153; A. J. Hoerner, 81, to 80; R. W. Charlton, 80, to 81.

Temporary assignments: E. J. Quinn, 26, to Training School, for 28 days, from 9 A. M., Nov. 13; Sergt. L. J. Valentine, 159, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 13; Det. Peter J. Barry, 4, to C. O., duty in Mayor's office, for 18 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 13; J. J. A. Kee, 23, to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 13. To Det. Bu: Gustave Schlegel, 4, from C. O., Nov. 16 to 4 P. M., Nov. 28; J. F. Shea, 171, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 15. For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, Prects. indicated: Edward Campomenosi, 2; P. S. McNaught, 18; J. J. Donlin, 15; J. F. Retchford, 21; T. A. Brady, 28; M. J. Callahan, 42; C. L. Manning, 43; T. H. Waters, 149; J. A. Kessler, 164; F. J. Allen, 172; Louis Herman, 7; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Andrew Neilli, 14; Thos. Hughes, 26; Donato Cavone, 28; S. G. Donahue, 42; R. M. McKenna, 68; C. J. Scrivens, 153; William Dillon, 170. For 15 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 16, Prects. indicated: J. J. Golden, 4; W. A. Rice, 28; J. J. White, 39; J. J. Noonan, 171; Nathan Fishel, 18; Alfred Smith, 35; P. S. Brennan, 39.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol, P. S. Farney, Michael Nolan, and J. J. O'Neill, 63, as station house attendants, from 4 P. M., Nov. 14.

Leaves with pay: Capts. F. A. Tierney, 149, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 23, to be deducted from vacation; G. C. Liebers, Traf. Div. D, for 5 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 16, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol, J. J. Flynn, 8, for 3 days from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 16; G. C. Sherman, 15, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Nov. 16; M. E. Byrnes, 5, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 14.

Advancements to $1,150 grade, Nov. 22: F. C. Richmond, 57; F. Jahn, 2; J. B. Ahearn, 10; Francis Miele, 15; F. J. McCarron, 17; Daniel Mandel, 17; Charles Leff, 18; Michael Neary, 22; W. J. Ahearn, 22; J. T. Lawless, 22; Thomas Squasoni, 23; William Klenk, 25; Michael Coleman, 31; J. J. Burgraf, 33; D. J. Mahoney, 35; J. A. McMahon, 38; J. V. McNamara, 39; J. R. Cahill, 40; W. F. J. Sullivan, 42; F. L. Hogan, 48; C. A. Abramson, 62; Morrison Sanders, 63; D. T. McCarthy, 148; F. J. Smith, 151; W. H. Daniels, 151; Sylvester Clauer, 154; W. Y. Gierie, 165; C. W. Brown, 166; F. Rain, 5; E. Patrick, 5; Walsh, Traf. C; J. F. Hanrahan, 4th Dist. To $1,400 grade: J. B. Obermeyer, 7, Nov. 27.

Fined: Lts. E. J. Manchester, 26, failed to make entry in blotter, 2 days; J. F. Tinker, 32, same, 1 day; R. H. McNaught, 34, left station house without having been properly relieved, 10 days; James Hart, 62, failed to make thorough investigation, ½ day. Sergts. Michael Larney, 22, absent from patrol, 5 days; P. F. Reid, 29, (2 charges,) quit post, entered hotel, 30 days; absent from assignment, 5 days. Patrol. Jas. Cronin, 2, sitting, 3 days; J. C. Riley, 15, same, 2 days; Andrew Kerrigan, 12, failed to signal, 1 day; Jos. Benzinger, 18, absent without leave, 2 days; A. F. F. Browne, 28, same, ½ day; J. M. Sorey, 37, same, 2 days; W. J. Silver, 21, smoking, ½ day; Patrick McNerney, 41, absent from reserve, 3 days; J. A. Phelan, 22, same, 3 days; M. A. Donovan, 42, absent from polling place, 3 days; C. E. De Laney, 20, absent from post, 8 days; E. H. Golden, 26, asleep while on special assignment, 5 days; J. J. Samuel, 32, improper patrol, 1 day; J. R. Ashworth, 37, same, 2 days; E. D. Potter, 37, absent from roll call, 1 day.

Suspended from duty: Act. Det. Sergt. Liborio Gambardelle, Det. Bu., to take effect 5:54 P. M., Nov. 12; Patrol. Agidia Damico, 2 Inspr. Dist., to take effect 5:54 P. M., Nov. 12.

Death reported: Patrol. W. M. Holts, 144, at 3:47 A. M., Nov. 13.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: John F. Reilly, (No. 2,) Eng. 9, absence without leave, recreation leaves withheld for 31 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 14, absence without leave, sentence suspended; Ralph B. Ness, H. & L. 20, absence without leave, recreation leaves withheld for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 14.

The detail of Stoker Lawrence E. Durgan, Eng. 54, to the Bureau of Repairs, is hereby revoked, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 14.

Stoker Roger Nixon, (Code 1671,) Dep. of Buildings, transferred to the Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 14.

Stoker Roger Nixon, Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, Eng. 51, is detailed to the Bureau of Repairs, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 14.

Leaves without pay: Lieut. Edward B. Murphy, Eng. 33, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 17; Joseph Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 15; Lieut. Patrick J. Grace, Eng. 203, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 15.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

GEORGE W. BEMAN (June 24, 1913). Net estate, $6,074; land in Erie County, N. Y., $4,000; deposits, $3,293; personalty, $300.

LOUIS KAHL (March 7). Net estate, $135,198; 147-149 E. 53d St., $37,000; 148 W. 76th St., $21,000; realty subject to deduction of $6,625 dower; deposits, $2,035; personalty, $450; ins., $1,000; stocks and bonds, $82,711; among them 5,000 bonds Adams Express Co., 8 shares 1st Nat. Bank, 100 Pullman Palace Car Co., 60 Consolidated Gas, 85 NY NH & HRR, 100 NYC & HRR, 120 Norfolk & West. RR, 125 So. Pac. RR.

MRS. MARIE KOEHLER (June 21, 1910). Net estate, $1,858; equity of $1,838 in 65 W. 89th St., sold for $21,750; deposits, $416; personalty, $1,160.

ELIZABETH QUILTY (June 24, 1913). Deposits, $7,411; net estate, $5,786.

ANN SCHUTTE (Nov. 3, 1912). Net estate, $7,068; 1-3 interest in 103 Washington St., $6,000; deposits, $664.

MARCONI CO. ENJOINS DE FOREST RADIO CO.

Standard Oil Co. Restrained from Using Co-defendant's Apparatus on Ships.

HELD TO BE INFRINGEMENT

Judge Hough Sustains Marconi Increase in Rental Rates to $100 a Month.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company obtained yesterday from Judge Hough in the Federal District Court a preliminary injunction against the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Standard Oil Company, in its patent infringement suit. This prohibits the defendants from installing on the boats of the Standard Oil Company the wireless apparatus of the De Forest Company, which the Marconi company contends may be used as an infringement of its own patent.

In the argument of the application of the Marconi company the De Forest company and Standard Oil Company had complained that since the Marconi company had made an arrangement with the National Electric Signaling Company, it had raised its rates for the use of its apparatus to $100 a month for each ship. L. F. H. Betts, counsel for the Marconi company, explained yesterday in a statement the reason of the advance. He pointed out that some time ago his clients had brought suit against the National Electric Signaling Company in the Brooklyn Federal Courts concerning the validity of its own patents, which had been granted to Sir Oliver Lodge and Mr. Marconi. These were sustained, and the High Court of Chancery in England and the French Courts gave similar decisions.

About the same time the National Electric Signalling Company of Pittsburgh brought similar suits in Pennsylvania against the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company concerning two of its patents, which had been granted to Fessenden. These were sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit, and the National Company then proceeded to sue the Marconi Company on these patents.

"Such being the case," Mr. Betts went on in his statement, "the National Company and the Marconi Company, each having valuable patents, decided that it was for the interests of the public, as well as themselves, for licenses to be granted to each other under these patents, so that each might be in a position to supply to steamship companies the most efficient apparatus.

Heavy Expenses of Marconi Co.

"It was also represented to the court that the Marconi Company had acquired and was maintaining at great expense a large number of shore stations, to which none of the steamship companies or the De Forest Company contributed, although the law required such shore stations to handle business from all ships, even if they were equipped with competing apparatus."

It was on account of this that the Marconi Company raised its monthly rental for its apparatus to $100, with the result that the Standard Oil Company asked the De Forest people to devise a wireless set, which would not infringe the Marconi Company patents, if they could. This the De Forest Company tried to do and their expert led the Marconi Company to begin its patent infringement suit. Both defendants filed numerous affidavits, the two principal contentions being that the De Forest apparatus was not an infringement and that a preliminary injunction should not be granted because of the advance in rates by the Marconi Company.

In granting the preliminary injunction yesterday, however, Judge Hough made it clear that he did not consider the $100 a month an unreasonable rate. He said: "I am convinced that the defendant at present time, the expense of operation (and of litigation) has been so enormous that complainant has received no fair return from the invention, which, under decisions now ruling, I must hold to be of the greatest value and worthy of praise and reward."

Then considering the circumstances of the Standard Oil Company's ships he points out that there is a great difference between them and those of a vessel which is completed by law to carry wireless apparatus. In the court's opinion the Standard Oil Company is not bound to have wireless apparatus on its ships; it wants that apparatus for its own safety and profit, and I cannot say, and indeed do not think that $100 a month is too much to pay for a device, without which it is a matter of common knowledge that the insurance premiums on a large and laden vessel would be greater by more than the amount of complainant's fees. I am not, therefore, disposed to withhold relief by reason of complainant's action in raising rates in this, the only, instance really before the court."

Grounds For the Injunction.

Then in dealing with the De Forest wireless apparatus Judge Hough had no doubt that it was a practical infringement of the Marconi patents, although it was possible to use it in such a way as to avoid any infringement. He said:

"A reading of the affidavits leaves me in no doubt that the defendant radio company sold, delivered to the Standard Oil Company on board certain of its vessels a signalling apparatus, which when put together and used in the normal way—the easiest way—and the most effective way—would infringe both the patents in suit. The whole defense amounts to this, viz.: that the defendants can take and have taken an infringing set of apparatus and so arranged or co-ordinated it as to avoid infringing.

"It seems to me that it would be (under familiar cases) proper to grant a preliminary injunction here on the sole ground that this apparatus vended and used by defendants was capable of infringing and would, when ordinarily used, be operated and so adjusted as to infringe."

Judge Hough then discussed technically the points of difference between the De Forest and the Marconi apparatus, upon which the former relied as a defense and said:

"If the defendant's device, diagrammatically shown in the affidavits, be considered with respect to the receiving claims of the Marconi patents, complainant admits that, if used exactly as shown, no infringement is proved. It is on this head that the capacity for infringement is important. I do not believe that a non-infringing device, which could be made more efficient by an operator after he gets to sea or just before starting by making it infringe, would be permitted to remain in a non-infringing and less efficient form. The injunction may issue as prayed for."

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THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:15	4:41	10:34	10:48
Governors Island	4:33	4:51	11:07	11:16
Hell Gate	6:28	6:41	12:47	12:56

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 13.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Alhenai, Almeria, Oct. 28.
SS Virginie, Bordeaux, Oct. 25.
SS Mayaro, Grenada, Nov. 6.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz, Nov. 5.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Nov. 8.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 9.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Municipal Issues Freed of Price Restrictions—Further Steps Toward Stock Exchange Resumption.

So rapidly are events moving along the line of improvement that it seemed likely yesterday that revised estimates would have to be made in respect to the probable time of resuming Stock Exchange activities. Exchanges of views which were had in important financial circles yesterday, led to the belief that a partal resumption of Stock Exchange trading might be undertaken in the very near future. This expectation was strengthened by the decision of both the Stock Exchange Committee and of the committee of unlisted bond dealers to relieve State and municipal bonds of all price restrictions. Thus one important department of the bond market is restored to natural conditions at least so far as domestic transactions are concerned. The first milestone has thus been set toward the return of the Stock Exchange to a free and open market which is essential to the real exercise of the Stock Exchange's functions.

In short-term notes and in bonds the upward movement has lately been so rapid as to lead bond dealers to look for a reaction, although none was manifesting itself yesterday. Short-term securities were in continued active demand at advancing prices and many bonds showed large gains. This buying reflected in general the more hopeful sentiment prevailing in financial circles and specifically the increased ease in money, which promises, bankers believe, to become still more accentuated later on.

A very prominent international banking house lowered its rate on standing call loans from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., the first reduction of this kind made under 6 per cent., although a number of new loans have recently been made at 5½ per cent.

A good deal of money was available at that rate yesterday and in some instances of very specially desirable loans the rate was as low as 5 per cent. Some of the high-grade note issues outdistanced even this decline selling on an interest basis as low as 4⅝ per cent. Bank acceptances, which lately were selling on a 4½ per cent. basis, were yesterday changing hands as low as 4¼ per cent. Such tangible evidence of an increasingly comfortable banking position, the continuance of which has been better assured within the last few days through the very decided change for the better in exchange rates, has naturally enough served to arouse increased cheerfulness.

Official action taken yesterday assured the reopening of the Cotton Exchange on Monday, when trading will be resumed without any restrictions. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange will also resume trading on that day. This was another quarter in which the retreat of normal conditions was heralded. Not unnaturally under the circumstances both Cotton Exchange and Stock Exchange seats commanded higher prices. Reports again renewed yesterday that Austria might seek peace with the Allies on her own account, contributed something to the day's cheerfulness, although these reports were received with great reserve. The security markets and the financial situation, generally, cannot be regarded as having been freed of the possible influence of war news which the markets would regard as adverse, and this was one of the reasons why a tone of caution pervaded some of the financial sentiment of the day, although the real improvement which had taken place in underlying banking conditions was every where recognized.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: New loans, 5½@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5@5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 5½@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88	$4.87⅝	$4.88
Cable sterling	4.88⅝	4.88	4.88⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.88	$4.88⅝
Paris	5.13⅜	5.12½
Berlin	.87	.87⅛
Switzerland	5.19½	5.18½
Italy	5.40	5.39½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $237,765,126; balances, $14,229,892; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $982,234.

The local banks lost $15,778,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 45c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 5c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 93¾c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22½d, off 3-16d; in New York, 47⅝c, off ⅝c.

New York Central Notes Higher.

The price of the New York Central notes being offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. has been advanced to 98¾ for those due Oct. 1, 1915, and to 99½ for those due April 1, 1915. Original prices were 98½ for the October notes and 99¼ for the April. Recently the price of the April notes was advanced to 99⅝.

More Currency Retired.

Emergency currency amounting to $4,001,500 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total to date of $51,002,870. The amount issued to New York banks was about $153,000,000, of which they put about $130,000,000 in circulation.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Price.
New Orleans	3,160	7¾c
Galveston	200	7¾c
Mobile	25	7½c
Savannah	3,549	7¾c
Charleston	...	7¾c
Norfolk	300	7¼c
Memphis	5,500	7¾c
Augusta	944	7⅝c
Houston	6,200	8c
Dallas	2,979	7 5-16c

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations for tin on the local Metal Exchange yesterday was 33c@34c. in five to twenty-five ton lots. Lead was quoted 3.55c.@3.65c.; spelter, 4.95c.@5.05c., and Cookson's Antimony, 17c.@18c. London cables to the Exchange quoted tin, quoted standard spot, £130; standard copper at £51 12s. 6d. and electrolytic at £13 10s.; lead, £17 17s. 6d., and spelter, £24 10s.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hugh K. Prichitt, formerly with Tucker Anthony & Co., and H. Clark Prichitt have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Prichitt & Co. to transact a general investment business at 90 Broadway.

William M. Stilwell has been appointed office manager for the grain brokerage house of Kuesch & Schwartz.

On invitation of the Oklahoma Oil Producers' Agency, M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Exchange, will go to Tulsa, Okla., to lay before the members of the association the project of listing petroleum certificates on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange.

DISCUSS DISCOUNT RATES.

Reserve Board Will Probably Make Announcement Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Federal Reserve Board spent practically all of this afternoon in a discussion of the rediscount rates to be fixed for the twelve reserve banks. It was said that the members were so nearly in accord as to the rates to be fixed that an announcement would be made after a meeting to be held tomorrow morning. Members of the board look upon the initial rates as largely experimental, and it is not unlikely that they will be readjusted just as soon as the banks have had an opportunity to test the demand for accommodation.

There has always been conviction that the new system must be set in operation with as little friction as possible, and modifications in the direction of liberalizing and improving the machinery of credit being made later as progress was made in bringing the business of the whole country under the system. The action now taken probably will not be adhered to indefinitely.

It is regarded as the course that the bankers collectively desire to follow and have advised, but at the same time, the Reserve Board recognizes that a high rate of discount will not go far to relieve business needs or to increase business activity, and sooner or later the board will expect to consider modifications that must be accomplished in different parts of the country.

Whether ultimately an attempt will be made to fix a uniform rate for the whole country remains to be seen, but it is known that that is what more than one member of the board has in mind. A discount rate around five or six per cent. will enable member banks to do business just as they do now so far as rediscount is concerned. At the same time the effect of reserves, it is claimed, will be essential to maintain an undisturbed level.

It was reported tonight that the board had decided on a rate not greater than six nor less than five per cent., this to be changed later if found unsatisfactory.

CUTS STANDING CALL RATE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Make First Reduction to Below 6 Per Cent.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday reduced their rate on standing call loans from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent. This is the first reduction on standing call loans to below 6 per cent., although in a number of instances within the last few days new call loans have been made at 5½ per cent., and in exceptional cases at 5 per cent. The reduction in rates by this banking house was commented on widely as another factor contributing to the improvement which has been manifesting itself in the money market and financial situation generally.

Loans which were standing when the Stock Exchange closed are not being called, but the money market lately has become so free that it is now easy to obtain money with which to pay off standing call loans if borrowers desire. This is one reason why it was thought that the reduction announced yesterday would tend to bring about other reductions. So long as it was not feasible to make new loans differences in rates did not result in shifting of loans, but now there is a considerable amount of money which is available for new loans and thus for the replacement of old loans.

Since the Stock Exchange closed, borrowers have reduced their loans on collateral in considerable amount and in the majority of cases have strengthened the margins on their loans. Some reductions recently have been made contingent upon the deposit of additional collateral. Where opportunities of this kind have been offered to lenders, all but a relatively small percentage of them have availed themselves of the lower rate by depositing additional collateral.

24 NEW BANKS AUTHORIZED.

Controller of Currency Issues Report for October.

The monthly bulletin issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that in October twelve formal applications for conversion of State banks or reorganization of State or private banks were filed and five formal applications to organize national banks by individuals not connected with existing State or private banks.

In the same month twenty-one applications were approved, eleven of these being for conversion of State banks or reorganization of State or private banks. Twenty-four banks, with a total capital of $1,255,000, were authorized to begin business, of which twelve with a capital of $315,000 had individual capital of less than $50,000, and twelve, with a capital of $315,000, had individual capital of $50,000 or more.

On Oct. 31, 1914, the total number of national banks organized was 10,652, of which 3,074 had discontinued business, leaving in existence 7,578 banks, with an authorized capital of $1,072,492,175, and circulation outstanding, secured by United States bonds, $738,716,603, and by other securities, $361,119,940. Circulation to the amount of $20,632,278, covered by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation, is also outstanding, making the total amount of national bank circulation outstanding $1,121,468,911.

FORD ASSETS GROW.

Figures Almost Double Last Year's Total—Plenty of Cash on Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Total assets of $61,632,257.16 and a surplus of $48,827,-032.07 are shown in the balance sheet of the Ford Motor Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914. Despite complaints of general business depression, these figures are practically double the corresponding figures of last year, when assets amounted to $35,083,919.86 and the surplus was $28,124,173.38.

Cash on hand and in the banks on Sept. 30, 1914, amounted to $27,441,-468.79, against $13,225,710.82 at the same time last year. Buildings and building fixtures now reach the total of $10,714,-928.45, compared with $4,615,156.82 last year. There are also tremendous increases in the items of factory equipment, office furniture and fixtures, power plant, machinery, tools, patterns and patents.

The surprise to the bankers who received the statement of the company today is the enormous gain of cash on hand despite the distribution of profits among employes under the new profit-sharing system.

REDUCES MINIMUM RESERVE

Clearing House Adopts Requirements of New Laws.

The Clearing House Association approved unanimously yesterday the amendments to the constitution recommended by the Clearing House Committee to reduce the reserve requirements of the association to those of the Federal Reserve act and the new State banking law, with a minor exception in the case of trust companies.

The association also acted favorably on the application of the Federal Reserve Bank for admission as a "clearing member." This puts it on practically the same basis in respect to the Clearing House as the Sub-Treasury.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548	+ $77,203
Fourteen roads	8,604,487	— 2,660,600
Total (17 roads)	9,796,035	— 2,583,397

VULCAN DETINNING CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Sales	$206,729	$212,842	$9 113
Increase in inv.	14,059	6,371	*7,688
Total	217,788	219,214	1,426
†Cost	217,783	241,112	23,331
Gen. expenses	5,461	8,633	1,172
Deficit	7,454	30,531	23,077

*Increase. †Cost of tin scrap used, materials and supplies, operating expenses, repairs, adjustment of inventories, &c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in Curb Stocks, with Large Gains in the Oil Shares.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 63,439 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,960; oils, 2,600, and mining, 49,870. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Kelly S. T.	50	50	50	50
200	Max. Motors.	14	14½	14	14½
100	M. M. 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
100	M. M. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19
2,500	Riker & Heg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	S. Gum, w. i.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
1,500	U. C. S., new	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
6,000	Un. P. S. C.	12½	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Ang-Am. Oil.	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
55	Atlantic Ref.	510	495	505	+ 10
45	Buckeye P. L.	118	114	117	+ 3
30	Cont. Oil	215	212	215	..
5	Eureka P. L.	224	224	224	..
130	Nat. Transit.	37	34	36	+ 4
25	North. P. L.	90	90	90	..
250	Ohio Oil	167	159	166½	+ 5½
50	Pierce O., new.	13	13	13	..
55	Pra. O. & G.	381	371	378	+ 16
35	So. Penn. Oil.	255	250	252	+ 13
200	St. O. of Cal.	292	283	288	+ 10
160	St. O. of Ind.	472	458	470	+ 20
8	S. O. of Ky.	250	249	249	..
18	S. O. of Kan.	335	325	335	..
150	St. O. of N. J.	370	362	369	+ 7
170	S. O. of N. Y.	191	187	189	+ 6
15	S. O. of Ohio.	410	400	410	..
150	Un. Tank L.	82	81	81	+ 7
40	Vacuum Oil.	184	179	183	+ 7

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,500	Atlanta	23	28	23	28
1,000	*Dia. B. Butte	2	3	2	3
450	Braden Cop.	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅜
100	Buffalo Mines	½	½	½	½
300	*Car. Cobalt.	66	66	66	66
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	4	5	4	5
470	*Florence	28	33	28	33
2,050	*Gold. Cons.	89	93	89	93
500	*McK.-Dar.	44	44	44	44
5,000	*Oro	7	8	7	8
2,500	Stewart	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
700	Tonopah Ext.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
15,700	*Tonopah M.	27	33	27	31
3,500	W. End Con.	56	57	55	55
100	Yukon G. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lot.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay St. Gas.	9c.	10c.	9c.	10c.
100	Bohemia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	Butte & Lon.	19c.	19c.	17c.	17c.
200	Calaveras	97c.	97c.	97c.	97c.
550	Cal. & Corbin.	6c.	6c.	5c.	5c.
500	Crown Res.	90c.	91c.	90c.	91c.
270	Davis-Daly	70c.	70c.	70c.	70c.
570	First Nat.	95c.	95c.	91c.	94c.
600	Jumbo Exten.	75c.	77c.	75c.	77c.
100	La Rose.	72c.	72c.	72c.	72c.
100	Majestic	12c.	12c.	12c.	12c.
800	Mex. Metals.	17c.	18c.	16c.	18c.
100	New Douglas.	46c.	46c.	46c.	46c.
50	New Baltic.	60c.	60c.	60c.	60c.
300	Ohio Copper.	8c.	8c.	7c.	7c.
750	U. C. S., new.	9	9	8¾	8¾
200	Un. Oil.	12	12	12	12
200	Un. Verde Ex.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛

Following were the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.70	.72
Atl. G'f'd	.27	.29	Majestic	.10	.12
Bay S. G.	.09	.10	Mex. Met.	.16	.18
Begole	.40	.75	McK.-D.	.40	.42
Bohemia	1	1⅛	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Bost. Ely	..	.20	New Balt.	.50	.70
Butte & L.	.14	.20	Nev. D.	.43	.48
Calaveras	.92	.96	Ohio Oil	.07	.08
Chief Con.	.70	.75	Riker-H.	7⅞	7⅞
Cons. Cop.	.85	1.00	So. Lake	1¾	2¼
Cr. Res.	.90	.94	Stewart	1	1¼
Davis-D.	.50	.52	Ton. Bel.	4½	4⅝
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.78	Ton. Ext.	2½	2⅝
First Nat.	.92	.95	Ton. Merg.	.31	.32
G'f'd Ana	.90	.94	Ton. Min.	7	7½
G'f'd Mer.	.20	.21	T. W. End	.58	.59
Houghton	1	1⅜	Un. Cig. S.	8⅜	8⅞
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛	U. Pr. Sh.	11⅞	12¼
Jim Butler	.70	.73	Un. V. Ex.	1 1-16	1¼
Jumbo Ex.	.80	.83	Yukon	1⅞	2 3-16

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14⅝	15¼	14	15
Atlantic Refining	505	515	490	500
Borne-Scrymser	240	260	235	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	120	115	120
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	620	640	620	640
Colonial Oil	80	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	222	210	220
Crescent Pipe Line	41	45	41	45
Cumberland P. Line	48	53	51	57
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	215	225
Galena-Signal Oil	170	175	165	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	148	142	148
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	87	90
National Transit	36	38	32	35
New York Transit	215	225	205	215
Northern Pipe Line	85	77	82	85
Ohio Oil	165	168	159	162
Pierce Oil	32	40	13	14
Prairie Oil & Gas	370	380	365	375
Solar Refining	245	255	245	255
South. Penn. Oil	245	255	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	190	200
Southwest. Pa. P. L.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	285	290	277	282
Standard Oil of Ind.	460	470	450	460
Standard Oil of Neb.	320	335	300	310
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	188	190	183	186
Stand. Oil of N. J.	368	370	361	364
Standard Oil of Ohio	405	415	395	405
Stand. Oil of Kansas	330	340	320	330
S. O. of Ky., new	245	255	240	255
Swan & Finch Co.	135	155	135	155
Union Tank Line	79	82	76	80
Vacuum Oil	180	183	175	180
Washington Oil	32	40	32	40

RULING ON BANK TAX ISSUED

Levy on Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits Due.

The Guaranty Trust Company has received the following communication from W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the tax on banks and bankers:

"Replying to your communication of the 6th inst., you are informed that the special tax imposed on bankers under the provisions of Section 3, Act of Oct. 22, 1914, is due and payable during the current month. Inasmuch as such special tax now payable is only due for the eight months ended June 30, 1915, special tax is imposed at the rate of 66 2-3 cents on each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits employed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914."

The American Exchange National Bank has issued a pamphlet describing the new war tax law.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅝	5.30
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	100	5.20
B. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99¾	99⅝	5.20
Beth. Steel.	5	June 11,'15	99½	99⅝	5.65
C. F. W. Ind.	5	1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	98	98	6.35
Con. Gas Co.	6	June, 1915	100½	101	4.25
Con. P. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	95	97⅜	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98	99	7.62
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	96⅜	97½	7.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	93	97	6.75
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	99⅜	100½	5.40
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98⅞	99½	5.75
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	96	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99	99½	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99¾	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.25	4.75	
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr. 1, '15	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99¼	100	4.50
Minn. G.-E.	6	June, 1917	98	98½	6.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.65
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99	101	6.30
N. Y. C.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99½	6.33
N. Y. C.	4½	May, 1915	99	99¼	6.13
N. Y. C.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¼	99¼	5.90
N. Y. C.	5	Oct., 1915	98¼	98¾	6.40
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	97	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99½	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅜	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98½	6.25
Sea. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	99	5.80
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	5.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¼	99	6.65
Un. Typ'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	98½	6.35
Un. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99	99½	6.30

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102¼	102¾	4.61
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	103½	103¾	4.55

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Gould & Curry	.01
Andes	.03	Hale & Norcross	.02
Belcher	.75	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	1.04	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.35	Sep. Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.03	Union Con.	.06
Crown Point	.29	Yellow Jacket	.34

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	.68	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.02
Midway	.07	Florence	.32
Mispah Ext.	.23	Goldfield Con. M.	.93
North Star	.16	Goldfield Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	.76
Tonopah Merger	.29	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Ext.	2.65	Vernal	.05
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.24
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mount.	.28
Atlanta	.25	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.03	Manhattan Con.	.03
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7	8½	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	41½	42	McKinney	40	41⅞
El Paso	90	100	Old Gold	.005	2
Findlay	4	5	Portland	104	104½
Gold Dollar	2½	4	Vindicator	106½	110
Isabella	11¼	11⅝	Rav. B. H.	2½	3

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	5.20	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.12	4.90
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		5.20	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.35	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.15	4.85
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.50	5.10
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	5.62	5.12
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		5.20	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.15	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.38	5.70
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.75	5.75
Nort. & Western	1915-'24	4½		5.12	4.85
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.10	4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5		6.25	5.25
Seaboard A. Line	1914-'23	5		6.45	5.05
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5		5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.20	4.90
Virginia Ry.	1914-'19	5		6.00	5.00

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 11:

	Nov. 11.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$946,038	$5,787,457	$81,716,001
Ordinary	911,920	7,910,888	115,713,699
Cor. and in. tax	8,105	129,926	8,601,508
Miscellane's.	48,340	927,818	29,588,204
Total	$1,914,405	$14,767,091	$235,599,503
Expenditures	2,455,492	23,084,943	285,179,719
Deficit	541,087	8,287,852	49,580,212

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The firmer feeling which developed in the wheat market during the late operations on Thursday was lost during yesterday's session, and prices at the close were 1 to 1⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16⅛; No. 2 hard, at $1.16⅛; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18⅜; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.22¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.23¼	1.21⅞	1.22¼	1.23¼	99 3-16
May	....	....	1.29⅝	1.31	98 15-16

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT MARKET.

May	1.31¾	1.29½	*1.30½	1.31 9-16	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16¼	1.14	1.14⅝	1.15⅝	86
May	1.22⅝	1.20¼	1.21⅛	1.22⅛	90⅞

*Bid.

CORN.

Further rumors of export sales caused an early upturn in the corn market, but offerings of new corn from the country were again on a liberal scale, and the market developed an easier tone, and closed ⅝ to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82c., cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¼	68¼	68¾	69¼	69⅝
May	72¼	71⅛	71⅝	72⅛	70⅜

OATS.

The oats market followed wheat and corn, advancing early and easing off during the late afternoon, closing prices being ⅛@¼ to ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53½@54c; No. 4 white, 53@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55½@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50⅝	49¼	49⅝	49⅝	38¼
May	53⅞	53¼	53½	53⅝	42¼

PROVISIONS.

Reports of a fair cash demand for meats, as well as predictions of moderate receipts of hogs, had a stimulating influence on the provision market during the first part of the day, and there was a fairly active demand through commission houses believed to be for the account of stock yard interests. The break in the grain markets, however, caused weakness during the afternoon, and the market closed below the previous closing level. Receipts of hogs at Kansas City were 13,000 head; Omaha received 8,400 head and St. Joseph 9,500 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close

COTTON EXCHANGE TO OPEN MONDAY

Announcement Yesterday by Board of Governors Greeted with Enthusiasm by Brokers.

TRADING SUSPENDED JULY 31

As Soon as Possible Trading Will Be According to New Standards Under Cotton Futures Law.

The New York Cotton Exchange will reopen for unrestricted dealings next Monday. At the same time the New Orleans Board will reopen, and as the Liverpool Exchange has been in operation for several days, next week will see the three primary future markets of the world in action for the first time since the local board was closed on July 31.

The Board of Governors held a long meeting yesterday morning, a part of the time being devoted to a discussion of the meeting at Washington on Thursday between officers of the Department of Agriculture and cotton men. When word was received that the Governors were in session brokers gathered in large numbers on the floor, and when the formal announcement of the reopening came enthusiasm broke forth.

In a more detailed notice later in the day the Governors requested that trading in old-style contracts be confined as far as posible to the liquidation of outstanding obligations. The Inspection Bureau of the Exchange made preparation during the period of inactivity to certificate cotton under the standards established by the recently enacted cotton futures law. As the exact form in which contracts are to be worded to conform to the Government idea of proper grading has not been fixed, it is expected that considerable leeway will be given brokers during the early stages of business.

The Governing Board desires that until further notice trading on "calls" be in the old-style contract for the November and December option, in new and old style for January to May delivery, and in the latest contracts for later positions. All trades except on the calls will be, as far as possible, in the new contracts, unless otherwise specifically stated.

The syndicate of banks which has engaged to advance $1,500,000 to carry something like 200,000 bales of cotton comprised in contracts outstanding when the Exchange closed, until they can be liquidated, will begin its offices as soon as the Exchange opens. It is planned for a corporation managed by several brokers to buy at 9 cents a pound that portion of the cotton which cannot be carried by the brokers holding old long contracts, and sell as much of it as possible when the market is well under way. If the price should fall to 7½ cents the syndicate will take over the unliquidated portion at this figure. The syndicate will receive back the funds advanced through payments made by the brokers aided, the money to be raised by a tax of $1.25 laid upon the brokers for each 100 shares sold or bought by them.

The reopening will end one of the most trying periods in the history of the Exchange. When business was suspended on July 31, after three firms had failed, one with 80,000 bales outstanding, it was found that an international account existed which involved fully 340,000 bales in addition to a large outstanding interest of local and Southern origin. Steps were taken to liquidate the "straddle" with Liverpool, and in a measure were successful, although a substantial account still remains to be disposed of.

The reopening of the board was reflected in a further rise of the bid price for Cotton Exchange seats. The quotation was advanced to $9,000 yesterday from $8,000 on Thursday. Two seats sold last month at $7,000 each.

New Orleans Exchange to Open.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange will open for unrestricted trading Monday, Nov. 16. This decision was reached at the Board of Directors of the Exchange at a meeting today, after it was announced that the New York Exchange would open on that date.

Edward L. Stevens's Library Sold.

Numerous friends and acquaintances of the late Associate City Superintendent of Schools Edward L. Stevens attended the sale of his library by the Merwin Company yesterday morning and afternoon. There were no costly items in the collection. The highest sum paid was $79 by L. V. Case for some colored and plain lantern slides with imported lantern for exhibiting the same. The total for the sale was $870.

Issued This Week

The New York Times INDEX

Useful as a Desk Calendar

The business or professional man who has learned to use The Index finds it as indispensable as his desk calendar.

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The New York Times Index is a complete work of reference—an index to every news-story and event that has appeared in the daily press during each quarter of the year, alphabetically arranged, with full cross-references. A masterkey to all large newspapers.

The volume of the third quarter of 1914 is just out. Price $2.00. Annual subscription, $8.00. A few copies of the earlier issues are still available.

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

NATION'S GREAT GROWTH.

Foreign and Domestic Bureau Issues Report for Period of 1800 to 1914.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The enormous growth of the United States during the last half century was shown in a report issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. While the report is for the period 1800-1914, the meagre statistics for the first half of the century makes them comparatively unimportant.

After pointing out that since 1850 the population of the country has more than quadrupled, being now more than 100,000,000, the report says:

"In the same period, however, foreign commerce has grown from $318,000,000 to $4,259,000,000 and the per capita value of exports from $16.96 to $23.27. National wealth has increased from $7,000,000,000 in 1870 to approximately $140,000,000,000; money in circulation, from $279,000,000 to $3,419,000,000, and New York bank clearings from approximately $5,000,000,000 to over $98,000,000,000, while for the entire country bank clearings have grown from $52,000,000,000 in 1887, the earliest year for which figures are available, to $174,000,000,000 in 1913.

"Evidences of improved social conditions among the people are also found in the statistical record. For example, 19,000,000 children are now enrolled in public schools and about 200,000 students in colleges and other higher institutions of learning, and the total expenditures on behalf of education approximate $500,000,000 a year, the result being a rapid increase in general intelligence and a marked decrease in illiteracy.

"Over 22,000 newspapers and periodicals are published and the report shows a steady growth in the number of libraries in the country.

"In 1850 depositors in savings banks were 251,000 in number; today the number is 11,000,000 with deposits, exclusive of those in other savings institutions, aggregating $4,375,000,000, or more than one hundred times as much as at the middle of the last century.

"Increased activity on the farms, in the factories, and in the great transportation industries has also developed during the last half century. The value of farms and farm property increased from $4,000,000,000 in 1850 to $41,000,000,000 in 1910; the value of manufactures from $1,000,000,000 to over $20,000,000,000 and the number of miles of railway in operation from 9,021 in 1850 to 258,033 in 1912. In the last quarter century the number of passengers carried has increased from 492,000,000 to 1,004,000,000 and the volume of freight handled from 632,000,000 to 1,845,000,000 short tons. Nearly 20,000,000,000 pieces of outgoing mail matter are handled annually by the Post Office Department, which disbursed in this important public service last year $262,000,000, or $2.70 per capita."

MORE FOREIGN ORDERS.

Motor Trucks, Overcoats, Blankets, and Sweaters Wanted.

Speaking yesterday of the orders received by his company from foreign Governments for automobiles and other supplies for military purposes, A. C. Vanderpoel, manager of the export department of the Driggs Seabury Ordnance Corporation and the Bessemer Motor Truck Company, said the contracts call for the delivery of 470 motor trucks. These are intended for the British, French, and Russian armies, and will be shipped as rapidly as they can be assembled.

The contracts call for the immediate shipment of 200 Vulcan trucks, ranging from one to seven tons, and 30 Bessemer trucks in three weeks' time. These latter vehicles must have a capacity of from one and one-half to two tons. The contracts specify that 200 Vulcan trucks of the capacity named above are to be sent forward in sixty days, and an equal number of the Bessemer trucks within the same period.

Mr. Vanderpoel also is filling contracts for 60,000 army overcoats, 200,000 blankets, and 100,000 sweaters. The latter are to be forwarded within thirty days. Mr. Vanderpoel seemed to think that he will have no difficulty in getting the goods within the contract time. Large quantities of shoes also are wanted.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Incorporated today:

Stone Harbor Realty Co., constructing, contracting; $75,000. H. J. Weber, Douglas B. Stewart, E. H. Geran, 243 Washington St., Jersey City.

Exchange Hotel Co., Buffalo; $25,000. H. Lewis, N. Pohl, J. R. Vandusen.

Kings County Lumber Co., Bklyn; $25,000. A. M. Zack, M. S. and F. W. Cohn, 2,834 Batchelder St., Sheepshead Bay.

W. J. Hamilton Co., Buffalo; veterinary, medicines, drugs; $25,000; G. M. Rogers, M. W. Comstock, W. M. Hamilton.

Kendrick-Odell Press, printing, advertising; $250,000. J. A. Briggs, C. P. Odell, E. A. Kendrick, Manamoneck.

Hispano-Columbian Co., mother of pearl shells, to dredge for shell fish and sponges, mine for minerals; $200,000. S. F. Peavey, Jr., C. D. Sanders, H. Wason, 500 W. 136 St.

Eastern District Pipe & Drop Forge Works; $100,000. A. R. Teichman, M. and L. Klein, 72 Norman Av., Bklyn.

Nelson Estates, Peekskill, realty; $100,000. L. Ward Prince, E. B. Parley, T. Nelson.

Kinograph Co., photographic paper, cameras, appliances; $50,000. G. W. Weaver, H. K. Howard, J. F. Wiggin, 141 W. 36 St.

Diamond & Brass, belts, bags; $10,000. D. Brass, M. D. Reiss, H. Diamond, 10 W. 18 St.

Bician Realty Corpn.; $5,000. C. J. Anderson, D. H. Clark, S. Lauterbach, 79 5 Av.

People's Market, New Rochelle, $10,000; P. Cutbill, A. C. and J. C. Scott.

Superior Hygienic Co., hygienic supplies, $10,000; M. Lomy, T. G. Sheehan, M. Weinberg, 16 Harrison Av., B'klyn.

Eureka Distilling & Distributing Co., whiskeys, etc.; $10,000; T. G. Sheehan, M. Weinberg, B. Wertheim, 246 Broadhurst Av.

Rockland Embroidery Co., Spring Valley, garments $15,000; A. Rockofsky, J. Finkelson, S. Kottler.

Rail Marine & Railroad Signal Co., $5,000; O. S. Burr, E. C. Hobcroft, E. Carpenter, 128 E. 84 St.

John C. Paige & Co., 91 William St., insurance, surety, bonding, $10,000; H. Fish, Jr., W. Beinecke, A. Lyle Corey, 580 West End Av.

Guilford Terrace Realty Co., Greece, $10,000; B. C. Hopeman, W. F. Chandler, E. J. Wesp, Rochester.

Joseph Schiller Co., publishing, printing, $5,000; G. Brown, J. Gruber, J. Schiller, 1 133 B'dway.

Armstrong Motor Car Corp'n, $6,000; R. E. Rogers, R. J. Danisir, J. H. Allen, 2 Rector St.

Safety Tread Co., resistant substances for stairs, platforms, floors; $20,000; R. E. Hartley, J. Edwards, F. P. Crosbie, 29 B'dway.

Mutual Button Works, $5 000; M. Wiener, A. Berkman, S. Custen, 59 2 Av.

Monmouth Realty Corp; $5,000; Dean Potter, A. L. Pitts, G. Conroy, 277 Stratford Road, B'klyn.

Business Increase Co., advertising, plans for business advancement; $10,000; W. A. Shepard, J. H. Taylor, A. S. Houghton, 111 B'way.

Quaker Oil Co., drugs, oils, $3,000; V. M. Boyle, H. S. Heustis, K. M. Morris, 129 W. 31 St.

Fredonia Garage Co., hardware, rubber goods, $5,000; H. Lewis, R. Forster, F. Apgar, Fredonia.

Elmira Stove Co., Elmira, $5,000; J. L. Sawyer, J. Powers, T. F. Connelly.

Authorizations: Olean Electric Contracting, Bridgeport, Conn., $10,000; Rep., Peter C. Schutrum, 37 Wall St. Pendleton Bros., Augusta, Me., and brokers and chandlers, $25,000; Rep., J. F. Moran, 130 Pearl St. Torrington Building Co., Litchfield, Conn., contractors, $25,000; Rep., Clarence E. Bloom, 1 Washington St., Poughkeepsie.

Capital increase: A. W. Clement Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $175,000.

Capital reductions: C. L. Constant Co., N. Y., $115,000 to $25,000; Acorn Insulated Wire Co., B'klyn, $100,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: United Castors Corpn., N. Y.; Wilkinson Colortype & Engraving Co., N. Y.; the Zeese-Wilkinson Co., N. Y.; Public Sales Co., N. Y.; William McClenahan & Co. N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 13.—Charters filed today:

Lecato Realty Co., Audubon; $100,000. Wm. R. Stanert, R. L. Sitley, A. P. Lecato, Audubon.

Discount Coin Co., Camden; coins for trading purposes; $10,000. G. L. Turner, Frank A. Starr, Frank L. Starr, Camden.

White's Grocery Co., Atlantic Highlands; $3,000. Charles R. Mount, Alvin B. Mount, George A. Mount, Atlantic Highlands.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 13.—Charter filed today: Ohio & Western Utilities Co., New York, $7,500,000; to construct and operate works without the State of Delaware for the generation and purification and storing of natural and artificial gas, and to supply the same for light and heat and power; L. M. Symes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert A. Bridgham, St. George, S. I., and C. Hawley, Vanwyck, N. J.

IMPORTS DROP A LITTLE.

Some of the More Notable Items for Week Ended Nov. 7.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Nov. 7 show a falling off compared with the previous week. They amounted to $12,992,426, compared with $14,153,024 the week before and $12,948,810 in the week before that. Imports of aniline colors during the week had a value of $42,384, or a total for the last nine weeks of $603,622. Dyewood imports were valued at $9,084, while dyewood extract entries were appraised at $104,612. Indigo brought in was worth $8,280.

Included in the Custom House report are $202,807 worth of precious stones, jewelry, and watches, while coffee entries reached $1,666,741. Imports of fresh beef, mostly from Argentina, were 5,512,800 pounds, valued at $544,897. Imports of leather, hides, and findings were appraised at $724,591. Wool imports totaled 2,571 bales, worth $215,635. Fur imports were returned at $170,042. India rubber, manufactures, substitutes and waste were valued at $1,109,653.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,877,487, silk entries being appraised at $375,755. The week before these entries were valued at $1,420,688, and at $2,445,252 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $581,578, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $1,188,649. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $752,842, while the entries were $744,080.

COTTON TARIFF AGAIN CUT.

Another Decision by the Appraisers on Jacquard Goods.

Another customs case involving the Jacquard section of the Tariff act of 1913 was decided yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers sustained a protest by M. Bauer. The merchandise covered by the protest is cotton table damask and cotton damask table covers all woven on the Jacquard loom. It was returned for duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 238 of the present law and was claimed to be properly dutiable at 27 per cent. under Paragraph 263, providing for cotton table damask.

The assessment made by the Collector was based on the theory that the goods are "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," as specified in Paragraph 258. Testimony was introduced by the Government tending to show that there is a class of cotton table damask manufactured in this country on the Dobby looms, but Judge Cooper says it is evident the great majority of that imported is manufactured on Jacquard looms. The sole question for decision was which of the two provisions is the more specific and more aptly describes the merchandise. The construction to be placed on Paragraph 258 was discussed by the board in the case of M. Gardner & Co., where the tribunal held that the clause "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton" was indefinite and ambiguous, and did not as specifically cover the goods in question as the provision for "cotton towels" and "cotton cloth woven figured."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Robert H. Charlton of New York City was admitted to practice.

82—Aaron Sage v. George Hampe—Argument continued.

98—The John II Estate, Ltd., v. George II Brown—Argument commenced.

99—William R. Cowan v. People of Illinois ex rel. John E. W. Wayman, State's Attorney—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Dayton Co< | No day calendar.
Bowman Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Lulu F. Adams, respt., v. Edith H. Swift et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Maria Galina, as admx., respt., v. Patrick McGovern and another, applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.)

Charles Hedges, respt., v. Wilbert W. Mountjoy, applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant.

General Rubber Co., respt., v. Elias C. Benedict, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinions by Dowling, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

William S. McNab, respt., v. The P. & H. Morton Advertising Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered unless plaintiff stipulates as stated in opinion, in which event judgment modified and affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting as to Darby Candy Company.)

William Schmidt, applt., v. Josephine Hertz et al., respts.—Judgment modified by adding the sum of $20 to the recovery as interest, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Vulcan Detinning Co., respt., v. Frank A. Assmann et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to Tin Products Co., and the demurrer of the Tin Products Co. sustained. On the appeal of the defendant, Seward, order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) In the Tin Products case.

Thomas D. Rambaut, respt., v. William D. Tevis, applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

George M. Cortissoz, respt., v. William S. Tevis, applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

James C. Bushby, respt., v. Lancelot M. Berkeley and another, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted extending time to serve case until Oct. 10.

Michael Mella, an infant, respt., vs. Leon Burati, applt.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Henry Prince, respt., vs. Ely J. Riesner, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Michael Nicolelli, applt., vs. Allen L. Friedman & ano., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Paul B. Vikberg, applt., vs. Fred Sandstrom, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Perle W. Root, respt., vs. John M. Brainard, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same vs. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent of requiring plaintiff to give the particulars specified in Subdivision D of defendant's notice of motion.

Ella Tisch, respt., vs. Walter C. Hurwitz, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Peerless Pattern Co., respt., vs. McClure Publications, Inc., applt.—Order modified by striking out so much thereof as allows the examination of the defendant's officers as to the 8 and 16 paragraphs of the complaint; and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Andrew J. Robinson Co., applt., vs. Security Mutual Life Ins. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel Daniel Greenwald, applt., vs. William A. Prendergast, as Contr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ove Lange, applt., vs. William P. Dickey, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

United Distillers' Co., respt., vs. Patrick A. Clifford, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Sarah R. Fisch, respt., vs. George D. Fisch, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry Ford, respt., vs. F. I. du Pont De Nemours Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harry W. Gabriel, respt., vs. Clinton Graham, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Morris Jasper, respt., vs. Sam A. Krulewitch, imp., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant appellant to comply with the conditions of the order within ten days after service of a copy of this order.

People ex rel. John T. Ryan v. Douglas I. McKay, as Commr.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William A. Murphy v. CNY.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Hugh M. Edwards v. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commr.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edwin C. Cooper v. Isaac Norove.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Morris W. Levine v. 28 St. & 7 Av. Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Midtown Contracting Co. v. Louis Goldsticker & ano.—Motion granted unless appellants comply with terms stated in order.

Adam Frank v. Herbert B. Gruber.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Same v. same.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re William R. Petze.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Re Max Kalter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George E. Arthur & ano. v. G. Emil Hesse et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jose Tur & Bro. v. Miguel S. Arrue.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

George D. Sherman v. Richard F. Carman et al.—Motion denied.

Abram Morris & ano. v. Ferdinand Cahn & ano.; same v. same; Alice Keteltas v. Interborough R. T. Co.; David M. Jacobs v. Edward L. White & ano.; Charles Yung v. Anna M. Blake.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

William A. L'Hommedieu v. Cesare Campanini.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Adam Frank v. Herbert B. Gruber.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied, without costs.

Simon Gursky v. Frank W. Blair et al.—Motion granted; plaintiff stayed until ten days after determination of appeal herein.

Walter Weston v. James R. Watts.—Motion granted.

Joseph Epstein v. Rockville Centre Imp. Co.—Motion granted.

Henry Prince v. Ely J. Rieser.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Re Interboro R. T. Co. — Application granted.

Re Maurice B. Rich.—Application granted.

Re William A. Hayes.—Motion granted to the extent stated in memo.

Fred E. Pierce v. Sun Insurance Office.—Application granted.

Re Public Service Commission (Re Lexington Ave. Route.)—Application granted.

Re Abraham Kalisky.—Motion for commission granted.

Jeanne Savouret v. Consolidated Gas Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re John P. O'Brien.—Referred to official referee.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Crawford< Dexter—David Leventritt. Union Trust Co.< Pascal—Cornelius Huth. Raffetto<Lagomarsino—Myron Sulzberger. Steele<Keenan—James M. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Crockett< Nicholson—Isaac F. Cohen. N. Y. Orthopaedic Dis. & Hosp.<Cohn—Irving H. Tifft. Warburg<Flemish Realty Co.—Philip A. Boardman. N. Y. Bible & Common Prayer Book<Bendheim—Frank A. Spencer. Matter of Bliss—Lewis J. Conlan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Fannie Cats<Emma A. Mayhew—Alfred Cats.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Max Cohan, rspdt., v. Eagle Pencil Co., and another, applts.; et al., defts.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs, and temporary stay contained in the order to show cause vacated.

People ex rel. S. N. Y., rspdts., v. Stafford Hendrix, applt.—Motion granted.

Pauline Strauss, applt., v. Frederick Seifter et al., rspdts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Mary Trangel, rspdt., v. Boorum & Pease Co. and Central Machinery and Supply Co., Inc., applts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Blechernich, rspdt., v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event unless within ten days plaintiff stipulate to reduce the verdict by the sum of $400, together with proportionate interest; in which event the judgment as so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

City of Newburg, plff., v. James M. Dickey, as Treas. of City of Newburg, deft.—Judgment for plaintiff, without costs, in accord with the terms of submission.

Gaetano D'Amato et al., rspdts., v. Annie V. Ellison et al., executors, trustees, etc., applts.; et al. defts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs, unless plaintiffs stipulate within ten days after entry of the order hereto to reduce the amount found due to them by the decision and the judgment to the sum of $5,492.02. If such stipulation is given, then the said judgment is affirmed, without costs, and the thirty-second finding of fact is modified by crediting defendants with the expenses of the loan, $335, and one-half of the architect's fees, $125, and reducing the amount found thereby accordingly. A new finding may be presented containing these modifications.

Elisabeth Dumser, rspdt., v. Eva Nickles, &c., applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings Co. unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Helen Hicks Earle, (now Bertle,) respdt., v. Charles Earle, applt.—Decree conditionally affirmed in accordance with opinion of Jenks, P. J.

Berardina Pioransa, as admx., &c., rspdt., v. Rinehart & Dennis Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

James Forrester, respdt., v. Helen Hicks Earle, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Frank Young, rspdt., v. Duncan I. Roberts, as Pres. U. S. Express Co., and J. H. Drew & Bro., Inc., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted as to both the defendants, costs to abide the event.

Re judicial settlement of account of Fritz Klenk, as admr., &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Queens Co. reversed without costs, and matter remitted to the Surrogate to proceed in accordance with opinion per curiam.

Grace Knowles, as admx., &c., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. RR., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Wilhelmina Muller, rspdt., v. Adolph E. Muller and William A. Muller, as executors, &c., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frank Neumann, as admr., &c., respdt., v. Hudson Co. Consumers' Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

William F. Powers, rspdt., v. Hortense Powers, Applt.—Order reversed and motion granted.

People S. N. Y., rspdt., v. J. Albeth & Son, applts.—Reargument ordered. Case set down for Wednesday, Dec. 16.

People S. N. Y., respdt., v. Charles Andrews, Henry Frederick, and Daniel Burns, applts.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed by default.

People S. N. Y., respdt., v. Philip Burnstein, appl.—Conviction of County Court of Kings Co. is affirmed.

People ex rel Leopold Loevin and Eugent D. Hays, respdts, vs. Edward Stetson Greene, as Mayor of New Rochelle, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel Freda Mueller, respdt, vs. William Mueller, applt.—Order of County Ct. of Queens reversed and judgment of conviction of the City Magistrate reversed and proceedings dismissed.

People ex rel Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House of CNY, respdts, vs. Robert H. Neville et al., Assessors of Yonkers, applts.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

People ex rel Charles Y. Van Doren and John L. Danzilo, applts, vs. William A. Prendergast, as Controller, respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted, with $10 costs.

William J. Roome, Jr., applt, vs. C. I. & B R. R., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

John Schmidt, applt, vs. Leonhardt Michel Brew. Co., respdt.—Order reversed and verdict of the jury reinstated, with costs.

Margaret Seabott, respdt, vs. John Wanamaker, N. Y., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

S. Dimon Smith, applt, vs. Dayton Hedges, rspdt, (Act. 1,)—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Same vs. Same (Act. 2.)—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

J. Henry Smith et al., rspdts., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Carrie G. Smith & ano., rspdts., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Walter Farrington Tiling Co., rspdt., vs. Frank C. Hazen et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

Westchester Investing Co., rspdt., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order of County Ct. of Westchester affirmed, with costs.

Michael Zwarich, rspdt., vs. Bklyn Cooperage Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Motions. No day calendar.
PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Trials:—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. O'Shea< Quinlan et al.—Joseph H. Radigan.

MATANZAS NOT YET IN.

Boat Carrying Dyestuffs Is Expected to Show Up Today.

The elusive steamship Matanzas, laden with a cargo of dyestuffs consigned to color firms in this city, again disappointed the expectant merchants yesterday by failing to arrive. The vessel was due on Monday and, every day since, anxious inquiries have been received at the office of C. H. Ruhl, the consignee. As the day wore on yesterday, telephone calls became more frequent, but to all the same answer was given that nothing had been heard from the ship since she left Rotterdam Oct. 30.

Mr. Ruhl, himself, seemed to think the Matanzas would get in this morning. In order that a steady supply of dyestuffs and other German products may be assured, Mr. Ruhl has chartered ships flying the American flag to ply between Rotterdam and this port up to the end of January. The steamer Sun, which left the Dutch port this week is expected here about Nov. 22, while the Obidense, leaving here next week, will bring a cargo of dyestuffs which should reach here in December.

Another ship to be utilized by Mr. Ruhl in relieving the dyestuff situation, is the Massapequa, which left New York Nov. 3 with relief supplies sent to Europe by the Rockefeller Foundation. He has chartered this vessel for the return voyage, and she will be loaded at Rotterdam with dyestuffs, cyanide of potassium, and possibly German sugar beet seed. Other vessels will be chartered as occasion requires.

DRY GOODS SALES IMPROVE.

Holiday Wares Moving Freely and Retail Trading Reported Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Holiday articles in the dry goods trade are moving more freely and there are some reports of excellent retail sales.

"Wool dress goods are in demand and prices of woolen fabrics are advancing, due to the inability of manufacturers to secure the finer foreign wools.

"The cotton market has been firmer during the week."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DAVID MOSCOVITZ, manufacturer of waists, 62 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Julius A. Horwitz. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Harris Company, $250; Morris Goldman, $324, and R. Serif & Co., $16.

HARRY JURIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Juris, dealer in dry goods, 125 Thompson Street, by these creditors: Herman Lipschitz, $200; Joseph Frelich, $139; I. A. Tauberman, $86, and Karesh & Elsen, $74. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver. The liabilities are $2,500 and assets $500.

PETER J. McGLYNN, a Superintendent, 161 East Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,130 and assets, consisting of a lot in Brookhaven, L. I., valued at $125, the title to the City of New York for $10,000 damages. Of his liabilities $20,000 is a suit for damages for negligence brought by Aaron Czako, as guardian ad litem of Martin Czako. It is said he was formerly a truckman.

EUGENE ADLER, buyer of merchandise, 174 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,727 and no assets. The estate of Herman Baer & Co., Newark, N. J., is a creditor for $4,200. Among the other debts are $3,130 for rent of apartment.

CARL H. VETTER, carpenter and builder of Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,104 and assets $367.

MARGARET MAGUIRE, a milliner, 310 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,662 and assets $1,042.

ETTAR REALTY COMPANY. — Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed by these creditors: F. J. Johnson, David Shapiro, and Kalman N. Goldner, against the Ettar Realty Company of 457 East 174th Street. The Judge confirmed the report of Referee Van Vliet Willis, who found that the company did not commit any of the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition, and recommended that the petition be denied, with costs. The costs were about $100. Judge Mayer said that the transaction with Emma Schwab was in good faith, and that the company was doing all in its power to save the situation for all concerned.

SKEAPERDAS & CO. creditors of Skaperdas & Co., manufacturers of furs, 38 East Twenty-first Street have uttered a protest against the practice, which has become quite general of insolvent merchants and manufacturers making assignments for the benefit of creditors, to their attorneys. Judge Hand took notice of the protest and appointed G. H. Van Rossum receiver, with a bond of $3,500, at the request of creditors, with power to carry on the business for thirty days. Mr. Van Rossum is a member of the Fur Merchants Association, and is to act without compensation. It was stated that in January the firm made a statement showing a surplus of $15,000; the liabilities now are $17,233, against which the assets are $9,000, leaving more than $21,000 to be accounted for.

MADAME X MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturer of corsets at 30 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $10,438 and assets $31,030, consisting of stock, $7,500; machinery and fixtures, $4,834; accounts, $14,986; cash in bank, $811, and trademarks and patents, $3,000.

A. FALICK FURNITURE COMPANY, INC., of 149 Essex Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities, $12,387; nominal assets, $3,229, and actual assets, $2,000.

ELLIS SCHULMAN, dealer in furnishing goods, 2,116 Third Avenue, has filed schedules in an assignment, showing liabilities, $1,431; nominal assets, $867, and actual assets, $500.

MORRIS MERINSKY, jobber in men's furnishing goods, 73 Orchard Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $21,957 and assets $3,000 in stock. The United Shirt and Collar Company is a creditor for $2,147.

THE AMERICAN OSTRICH FEATHER COMPANY, seller of ostrich feathers, 92 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to William Blau.

THE GASTMAN OSTRICH FEATHER COMPANY, seller of ostrich feathers, 6 Bond Street, has made an assignment to William Blau.

CAMBRIDGE STABLES.—Jennie Fishbein and Arnold M. Bloom, trading as the Cambridge Stables at 23 East 115th Street, have made an assignment to Isidor E. Schlesinger.

HARRY WEILL, dealer in jewelry and general merchandise, 1,886 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Gustave Brown. He began business in April, 1911.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Syracuse Stars, Inc., a baseball club at Syracuse, involuntary petition; liabilities not given; assets, $8,000. George W. Cummings has been appointed receiver.

Samuel E. Williams, a jeweler, of Rome; liabilities, $10,000; assets, $5,549.

CHICAGO, Ill.—William J. Peer, a manufacturer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,767; assets, $21,495.

Opper & Smolensky, clothing merchants; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not given.

371 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 371 business failures in the United States during the week, against 317 for the previous week, and 305, 260, 238, and 248 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 109, New England 42, Southern 108, Western 60, Northwestern 16, and Far Western 36. Canada had 74, against 69 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy Sat., probably rain. Sun. fair; moderate and variable winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Rain

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp. PASTOR MACMILLAN. Topics: "GOD'S KINGDOM: What Is It? When Will It Appear?" NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, W. 63d, Nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE. 17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service. PASTOR MACPHERSON'S TOPIC: "THE NEW WILL AND ITS FOES." SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. 123 West 57th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Church at Prayer." 8—Miss Isabel Crawford on "Life Among the Indians."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant. West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 70th St. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING BACK TO THIS WORLD AS THE DIVINE JEW TO CONVERT THE JEW, GIVE HIM THE LAND OF PALESTINE AND SET UP THE KINGDOM OF DAVID." (Third in Series on "Second Coming.") 8 P. M.—"THE PRESENT WAR AND THE BREAK-DOWN OF CIVILIZATION FORETOLD IN SCRIPTURE. THIS AGE TO END, NOT IN PEACE, BUT WAR, A GREAT WORLD KAISER, UNIVERSAL SOCIALISM AND THE APPEARING OF THE SON OF GOD IN JUDGMENT." (Third in Series on "Predicted End of the Age.")

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—"Joy in the Midst of Sorrow." 8—"How Do We Know that the Bible is True?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach. General Topic—Looking Forward. 11—"Future of the Judson Memorial." 8—"Future of New York City."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. E. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Higher Nationalism." 8 P. M.—"The Real Christ vs. The Anti-Christ," in the teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON H'G'TS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. Ernest Eaton preaches. 8 P. M.—Dr. William Carter preaches.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday school, 10 A. M. Illustrated Bible lesson. Service 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Subject: "LOVE YOUR ENEMIES." With special reference to some of the new teachings on the rightfulness of war.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "What the War Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON will preach both morning and evening. A. M.—"INCREASE OUR FAITH." P. M.—"THE BUSY SERVANT." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11. 8. People's Forum, "PUBLICITY AS A CURE FOR SOCIAL ILLS." Dr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. CENTRAL CHURCH, 152 W. 81st. Public Worship at 11 A. M., Rev. J. M. PHILPUTT will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 4 P. M.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th Street. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Sunday morning at 11., "THE PRESENT WAR."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11. DR. WISE: "RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY AS A POLITICAL ISSUE." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Enelow. "The Jewish Life." 1. Its Nature and Origin. Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr. S. R. Cohen of Brooklyn. "Woman Suffrage in Ancient and Modern Times." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp. Lecture by Dr. Enelow: "The Spiritual Purpose in Israel's History." ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent: Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Service, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE, Madison Avenue, Corner 60th Street. Preaching by Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., at 11 A. M and 8 P. M. Free organ recital at 5:30 P. M. At 8 o'clock service selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be sung.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—Fred Winslow Adams, 11 and 8.

"THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS." PUBLIC LECTURE: SUNDAY, 10 A. M. By George Haven Putnam, D. Litt. PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86th Street.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., at Broadway, J. Louis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Living Word." 8 P. M., "Veiled Eyes."

New Thought.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Fasting." Afternoon service, 3:30. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., MISS HARRIET HALE RIX. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Church of the New Civilization, Founder and Speaker, Julia Seton, M. D. Services tomorrow, 11:15 A. M., 48th Street Theatre. Subject: "The Second Resurrection." Dr. Seton begins a course of four Wednesday NOON lectures Nov. 18th, in BERKLEY THEATRE, to business men and women. Public invited. Admission free.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.) MARIE AGES CLARK, SPEAKER. Lectures Tuesdays, Thursdays, 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Public invited. 122 West 95th St., near 96th St. Subway.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, AEOLIAN HALL, B'WAY, Cor. 42d St., resumes services Nov. 22. Subject: "Tested by Fire."

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. WEST END Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam, at 105th.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 4:30 P. M. by Rev. GEORGE H. SMYTH.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for New York Bible Society. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P.M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., EDGAR WHITAKER, WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11, Rev. P. E. Erickson, S

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 8 P. M.—Choral service, sermon, Dr. Montgomery.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.—Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAMS, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.

Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock and at 4 o'clock at the SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE, when Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH" will be sung by the choir. Soloists—Inez Barvour, Rose Bryant, Charles W. Harrison, Frank Croxton. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor THOMAS CUMING HALL, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A.M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A.M.—The Morning Prayer. 11 A.M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon G. W. Douglas. 4 P.M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires. 8 P.M.—Organ Recital. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12, 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector;) 4:30 and 8, (Rector.) Children's Service, 9:45 A. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue, REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Service. 4 P. M.—French Service. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. N. Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rev. E. C. M. Tower.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M. Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector, 11 A.M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Stanley N. Cleveland ..... 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th St. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.—Rector, Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER preaches at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M and 4 P. M. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach at both services. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital, Arthur S. Hyde.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Holy Communion, 12. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. G. A. Oldham, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av., 10th St. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rector. 4 P. M.—"Elijah." 8 P. M.—Symposium on Peace: Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Mr. Samuel P. Goldman, Mr. Woodhull Hay.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions, 7, 8, 9, 10:30; SERMON and TOURS' MASS; EVENSONG 4 o'clock. SOLEMN RECESSIONAL with harp accompaniment.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.,) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Are your Hands Clean?" 8 P. M.—"The Wondrous Ladder."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 57th St. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach. 8 P. M.—Address by Alfred Winn. Subject: "The Transformation of Savages in Inland South America."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox,) 144 East 20th St., New York.—Adult school, 9; Meeting for Worship, 11; Peace Meeting, 2:30 P. M.: Address by James Wood, President American Bible Society.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS Sunday, Monday Wednesday, Thursday, 3-8 P. M., Tuxedo Bldg., 58th and Madison Av., Christensen, Danish Psychic.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Theosophy and Vivisection." Mrs. Emilie B. Welton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Yoga." T. R. Prater.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St. Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "THE FOUNDATION OF INTELLECTUAL AND SPIRITUAL INTEGRITY—THE SENSE OF REALITY." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian.) Park Avenue and 34th Street. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister. 11 A. M.—Morning service: Mr. HOLMES will preach. Subject: "WHY WE MUST BELIEVE IN GOD." 8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Subject: "THE THEATRE: THE GREAT PEACE ART." Speakers: Edith Ellis Furness, Charles D. Coburn.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at eleven. "PILGRIM AND PURITAN." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "SOCIAL RELIGION," and at 4:30 P. M., "THE MADNESS OF MILITARISM."

Y. M. C. A.

D. ALEXANDER IRVINE, "THINGS THAT ARE WORTH WHILE." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

"BANKRUPTCY MODERN CIVILIZATION."—Wm. Crane, Educator, direct from seat of war. "Bible Studies." 151 West 123th, 11 A. M.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 38th St. cor. 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. Special sermon at 8 P. M. by the pastor; subject: "The Midnight Cry; or, Is the Lord's Coming Near?"

Prof. Everson's Exceptionally Strong Lectures, 8 P. M.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT OF THE BIBLE." Heights Lecture Hall, 181st & Audubon Av. 181st Sta. Bwy. Sub. Dr. Wolfram, Soloist.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evening theme, "When Our Dead Return."

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Secret of Wisdom," 3 P. M.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8th Av., S. Wray, Supt.—Meetings every night. WELCOME.

35TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Cremorne Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 35th St., (one block west of Macy's.) Come if only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Fascination of Jesus for the Common People." Evening, "Italy: Her Present Social Crisis, and Why She Has Broken With Germany and Austria."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN. "The Vitality of Christ."—Questions answered.

CORINTHIAN MALE QUARTET. Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free. BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., 7 Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CASCADE HOTEL CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction from a petition of Charles A. Edgerton, the attorney for the petitioning creditors herein, duly verified the 12th day of November, 1914, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 30th day of October, 1914, praying that the above named alleged bankrupt, the Cascade Hotel Co., be adjudicated a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon it by delivering the subpoena to one of its officers, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt and its officers, it is

NOW, on motion of Charles A. Edgerton, attorney for the petitioning creditors herein,

ORDERED that the above named alleged bankrupt, Cascade Hotel Co., plead, answer or demur on or before the 2nd day of December, 1914, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 30th day of October, 1914, and in case of its failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is hereby

FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 14th day of November, 1914, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said alleged bankrupt at its last known place of business, 100 West 80th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, N. Y., on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, November 12th, 1914. Enter, LEARNED HAND, D. J.

NO. 20829.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRESLAU BROS. INC., Alleged Bankrupt. TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED ALLEGED BANKRUPT:

NOTICE is hereby given that BRESLAU BROS. INC., Alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition dated November 13th, 1914, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23rd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also at the time of the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated, New York, November 13th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—BARNET SHAVINSKY, HARRY SHAVINSKY, and MORRIS TAMASES, individually and as co-partners trading as B. SHAVINSKY SON, & COMPANY and ACORN WOOLEN MILLS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Tamases, one of the above-named bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated October 13, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that the creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 14, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, November 12, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,481.—In Bankruptcy.—ALOIS KOHN & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alois Kohn & Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 30, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 97 Wall Street, New York City, on November 25, 1914, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, November 13, 1914. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD C. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 20th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 155th St. and 8th Ave., Coogan's Bluff, opposite the Polo Grounds, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the ice plant, machinery, boilers, tanks, and material used for running an ice plant, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM L. MORCK, Receiver. NEWMAN & NEWGASS, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edward W. Browning Buys Seventy-first Street Residence —Deal in Old Chelsea—$210,000 Apartment Sale in Bronx—$18,000 for Fifth Avenue Store— Broadway Business Rentals.

Of chief interest in the realty market yesterday was the purchase by Edward W Browning of the four-story residence at 31 West Seventy-first Street, covering a plot 25 by 102.3, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The property was acquired from Lucius M. Stanton, who is one of the veteran west side residents, having occupied the house for the last twenty-five years. LeRoy Coventry was the broker in the transaction.

Mr. Browning has been an active buyer and operator in the Seventy-second Street section of the west side, and is now completing three thirteen-story hotels on 25-foot plots, respectively at 43 and 118 West Seventy-second Street and 126 West Seventy-third Street. While no definite plans are yet decided the Seventy-first Street plot is likely to be improved in a similar manner in the near future. For the property Mr. Browning paid $37,000, subject to a mortgage of $20,000.

Deal On West 29th Street.

An investor has purchased from the estate of Henry V. Mead, 342 West Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling on a lot 16.6 by 100. H. V. Mead & Co. negotiated the sale.

$210,000 Bronx Sale.

Another important deal in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, which has been remarkably active this Fall considering general market conditions, was reported yesterday by the Podgut Realty Company, who sold to an investor the five-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Southern Boulevard and Aldus Street.

The structure was completed about two years ago and occupies a plot fronting 100 feet on Southern Boulevard and 110 feet on Aldus Street. The site forms part of a larger plot, measuring 100 by 94, which the company purchased in August, 1912.

In June of last year it disposed of 84 feet on Aldus Street, which it had improved with an apartment house. The property sold yesterday was held at $210,000.

$18,000 For Fifth Avenue Store.

The lease was recorded yesterday from Ida L. Frese to James L. Rosenberg of the store in the altered building at 379 Fifth Avenue, 24.6 front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, for $18,000. The term of the lease is twenty years and seven months from Nov. 1, 1914.

A Recent Buyer.

Charlotte Harrison is the buyer of the apartment house at the southwest corner of Northern Avenue and 180th Street, sold recently by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company for the Haven Construction Company. The acquirer title, taking the property subject to a mortgage of $90,000, and giving back a second mortgage of $16,780.

Bronx Borough.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Company 3,042 Park Avenue, the six-story, new law apartment house, having a frontage on Park Avenue of 62 feet by an average depth of 80 feet.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has sold for Teresa Wallach the vacant lot on the east side of Washington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of East 185th Street and Washington Avenue, in the Bronx. The purchaser is a builder. The lot is part of the Bassford estate, and was purchased by Mrs. Wallach twenty years ago.

New Jersey.

Morris Friedlander has purchased the Lawyers' Building, on corner of Main and Academy Streets, Pasaic. It occupies a plot 51 by 100, and was held at $150,000.

The four-story apartment houses with stores at 354 to 358 Springfield Avenue, Newark, have been purchased by Benjamin M. Weinberg for investment.

Bank Enlarges Grand Central Branch.

The Corn Exchange Bank has leased space on the ground floor of the Transit Annex, now under construction at 6 to 10 East Forty-third Street, connecting with the main building at 5 and 7 East Forty-second Street, where the ground floor is occupied by the bank's Grand Central Branch. The extra space will be the bank room for ladies' use. There will be an arcade entrance from Forty-second to Forty-third Street. Homer Foot, Jr., was the broker.

Business Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased for Jesse W. Ehrich, lessee from Kline & Jackson of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, the store there to Oscar B. Abbott. Alterations will be made for a restaurant.

Forter & Co. have leased for D. & I. H. Tonges to Emil Lifshitz the store located at 306 West 125th Street.

Ernest F. Hafner has leased for Mrs. Margaret Buckley to the Pacific Motor Car Company the building at 210 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, adjoining the six-story structure on the southeast corner of Broadway. Extensive alterations will be made, connecting both buildings for automobile salesrooms.

Madison Avenue House Lease.

The four-story dwelling at 301 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-first Street, has been leased by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for Ida E. Bliss and Justine A. Stafford to Edward H. Proudman.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association has been called for Monday evening at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

A building loan of $115,000 has been made by the City Mortgage Company to P. McMorrow Sons for a new building on the south side of 123d Street, 240 feet west of Lenox Avenue, a plot 59.11 by 100.11.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST. By Joseph P. Day.

87th St. 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two five-story flats; adjourned to Nov. 20.

105th St, 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story brick tenement; adjourned to Nov. 20.

By James L. Wells Company.

Madison Av, 1,855, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Anna Brown and others; Harold Swain, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $14,971.02; taxes, &c., $400; to the City Real Estate Co. for $12,000.

By Henry Steers, Inc.

123d St, 453 to 457, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 87.11x100.11, four-story frame buildings and vacant; United States Trust Co. trustee, against Pleasant Avenue Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Louis Steckler, referee; due, $16,609.10; taxes, &c., $950; to the City Real Estate Co. for $16,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV. By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 128.6 ft n of 179th St, 22.6x150.3, two-story frame dwelling; Tax Lien Co., New York, against J. D. Rogers and others; August Weymann, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $1,078.96; taxes, &c., $560; to William A. Henshaw for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

114th St, 24 to 28 West, for a one-story and basement synagogue, 53.4x93.5; Congregation Kol Israel Anchi Poland, (Israel Levy, President, promises,) owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s w corner of Church St, 25.7x 46.8; Harris Mandelbaum and others to United States Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av, Nov. 5, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Weinstein to same, Nov. 10, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, same $1

CANNON ST, 66, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Nathan Blitzick to Gusale Meyers, 194 Clinton St, (mtg $31,250,) Nov. 11; attorney, Max Lippman, 233 Broadway $1

GRAND ST, s s, 50 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x 100; Jacob Rosen to Lizzie Gordon, 80 2d Av, April 1, (mtg $64,750) $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,125, n e corner of 78th St, 82x38; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst to Faun Realty Corporation, 35 Nassau St, (mtg $90,000,) all liens, Nov. 2; attorneys, Ernst & Cane, 31 Liberty St $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 309 ft n of 116th St, 78.1x100; Lillie B. Hyde to B. Crystal & Son, 47 West St, (mtg $250,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, S. A. Dickheiser, 99 Nassau St. $100

VERMILYE AV, s s, 100 ft e of 207th St, 50x15½; Catherine F. Shady to Emil Reich, 60 1st Av, (mtg $52,025,) all liens, Nov. 11; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway $1

7TH AV, n e corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; Charlotte A. W. Fowler to Olds Construction Co., 320 Broadway, Oct. —; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 320 Broadway $1

9TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x93.11; Julius Alexander to Aaron Wolgin, 156 East 113th St, Nov. 5, (mtg $42,000;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

45TH ST, 17 East, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Arthur B. Westervelt to Home Club Co., 11 East 45th St, (mtg $80,000,) Nov. 13; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St $100

45TH ST, 354 West, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Charles I. Taylor to United Electric Light and Power Co., 130 East 15th St, (mtg $9,500,) all liens, Oct. 1; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 50 Wall St $100

47TH ST, 443 West, n s, 318.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Joseph Bogner to Lisette O. Bogner,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The depression central Thursday evening in Iowa has moved rapidly to New England. It has been attended by westerly gales in the lake region and southerly gales along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The second disturbance in Texas has made but little progress to the eastward, and the North Pacific storm has passed inland to Montana.

Rain has fallen in a narrow belt along the northern boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the Gulf States. It is warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Rain is indicated Saturday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and on Sunday in the upper lake region.

Moderate temperatures will continue in the East and South Saturday and Sunday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northwest, diminishing Saturday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	42	48	4 P. M.	56	62
6 A. M.	43	50	6 P. M.	55	61
9 A. M.	45	51	9 P. M.	54	57
12 M.	52	60	11 P. M.	54	55

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.

12.01—238 W. 135 St.; Jennie Shields.. Loss.
10.00—842 E. 40 St.; Jos. Buna.....Slight
11:35—2,039 3 Av.; Fred Pitiman.....Slight
P.M.
12.05—51 Bayard St.; Philomina Iaoni....$25
12.25—185 St. and Edgecombe Av.; Speedway.....None
12.30—188 Orchard St.; Sam'l Schwartz.None
12.40—103 Eldridge St.; Morris Colt....Slight
1.25—408 W. 141 St.; Surmon Bros....Slight
2:10—1,247 B'way; United Cigar Stores.....Slight
2:15—120 Convent Av.; Bertino & Co.....$5
2:30—E. 117 St.; Benj. Greenberg..Slight
2:50—27 W. 99 St.; Daisy White.....Slight
3:15—1,736 2 Av.; B. Loch.....Slight
3:30—South Ferry; Union Ferry Co...None
5:00—231 St. and Riverdale Av.; not given.....None
5:05—178 St. & 3 Av.; not given.....None
5:10—218 St. and Bolton Road; not given.....None
5:20—222 E. 96 St.; Annie Levy.....Slight
5:30—Central Park, under bridge, opposite 102 St.....None
5:50—110 Bowery; Jacob Block.....$25
5:55—Front of 1 W. 102 St.; Oakleigh Farm Co.....$5
6:35—157 Rivington St.; M. Rosenbluth.....Slight
6:40—179 St. and F. Wash'n Park; not given.....None
7:10—110 5 Av.; Engel & Kraus.....$1,500
8:10—Saw Mill Lane, bet. East Chester & Williamsbridge Rds.; not given..Slight
9:30—201 E. 109 St.; S. Levine & Bros..Slight
10:10—461 W. 26 St.; Rebecca Edelstein.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—1st Lt. A. D. Budd, O. D., from that dept. and assigned to 22 Inf.

Capt. G. H. Scott, M. C., as a member of the Examining Board at New York City, appointed May 9, 1913, vice Major L. T. Hess, M. C.

2d Lt. M. W. Gray, Jr., 10 Inf., assigned to 9 Inf.

Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10 to 11 Inf., Dec. 1, on arrival in U. S.

Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as permanent station of Capt. D. H. Currie, S. C.

Changes in M. C.: Capt. C. E. McBrayer, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 8, to Alcatraz (Cal.) Military Prison for duty, relieving Major C. H. R. Gosman, who will go to Ft. McDowell, Cal.; Capt. L. M. Hatheway, from Presidio of Monterey to Ft. Baker, Cal., relieving 1st Lt. H. N. Kerns, who will go to Alcatraz Military Prison for duty.

1st Lt. J. H. Howard, 9 Cav., to rectg. at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

These officers to Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 4, to take special course in field officers' and army service schools: Cols. C. M. Truitt, 22 Inf.; C. H. Grierson, Cav., and G. F. Landers, C. A. C.; Lt. Cols. E. M. Blake, C. A. C., and E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5 F. A.; Majors F. Winn, Adjt. Gen., E. W. Lewis, 6 Inf.; G. L. Byram, 10 Cav.; W. C. Bennett, 16 Inf.; W. Chase, 21 Inf.; W. F. Grote, 11 Inf.; B. F. Hardaway, 17 Inf.; J. Howard, 22 Inf.; W. Brooke, 21 Inf.; C. W. Penton, 2 Cav.; F. W. Kobbe, 18 Inf.; E. D. Anderson, 6 Cav., and G. P. White, 9 Cav., and Capt. M. B. Stokes, 10 Inf.

Maj. J. R. M. Taylor, retired, is assigned to active duty and will report to President of the Army War College for duty.

1st Lt. J. E. Townes, Jr., C. A. C., to rectg. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving 1st Lt. D. Hall, C. A. C.

1st Lt. J. E. Townes, Jr., C. A. C., to detached, and 1st Lt. D. Hall, from detached and on relief rectg duty at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. E. Clagett, 23 Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for fitness for detail in aviation station.

Capt. S. P. Vestal, retired, is relieved from detail at Mount Tamalpais Mil. Academy and Hitchcock Mil. Academy, San Rafael, Cal. He is detailed as Prof. of Military Science at the above academies.

Maj. C. S. Ford, M. C., detailed a member of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Texas City Aug. 25, vice Maj. J. M. Phalen, M. C.

A board to meet at Texas City for examination of persons for their fitness for appointment as chaplain: Major L. W. Rand, M. C., and G. F. Gatley, 4 F. A.; Chaplain C. W. Freeland, 6 Cav.; Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., and 1st Lt. B. W. Field, 22 Inf.

1st Lt. G. T. Igoe, Phpn Scouts, is discharged from the service of the U. S. Nov. 15 for misconduct.

A board to meet at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination of persons for chaplain: Maj. M. J. Duvall, M. C., and W. J. Snow, 3 F. A.; Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 5 Cav.; Capts. W. M. Connell, 5 Cav., and C. W. McMillan, M. C., and 1st Lt. G. L. Morrison, 5 Cav.

Leaves: Maj. H. L. Threlkeld, 30 Inf., 15 days extn, and Capt. L. R. Ball, 6 Cav., further extended until Jan. 1, 1915.

Navy Orders.

Lts. C. S. Graves, rcg. ship at San Fran., to exc. officer and navigator the Glacier, and J. J. McCracken, the Glacier, to the St. Louis.

Engs. G. Perlman, the Wyoming, to the Flusher; J. F. Flage, the Utah, to the Preston; J. A. Saunders, the New Hampshire, to the Red; H. E. Kelsker, rcg. ship at Norfolk, to the Hannibal; S. Force, the Hannibal, to the Georgia; G. R. Peterson, the Georgia, to the Terry; H. S. Jeans, the Michigan, to the Warrington; E. R. McClung, the Warrington, to the Perkins, and D. C. Ramsey, the Nashville, to the Perkins.

P. A. Clerk A. B. Conquest appointed to naval station, Olongapo.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Middle at Annapolis; Brutus at Port au Prince; Whipple and Paul Jones at San Pedro; Dolphin at Washington; Prairie at Boston; Flusher, Preston, and Reid at Norfolk Yard; West Virginia at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Panther, Hampton Roads for Annapolis, and the Tennessee, Mitylene, Aegean Sea, for Island of Scio, Asia Minor.

The Lamson and Walke, now at New York Yard, ordered to Charleston Yard for repairs.

The Drayton, now at Lynnhaven Roads, to New York Yard for repairs.

The Glacier, now at Mare Island Yard, to west coast of Mexico about Nov. 28.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOWLING, CATHERINE. (Nov. 4) $12,000 personalty; to May Masterson, grandniece, $500; Margaret Wilson $500; Board of Foreign Missions of the Catholic Church, $1,000; St. Agnes's Church, $500; Eliza Leahy, $1,500; residue in equal shares to Christine Harrington, Mary Masterson, John Daily, Wm. Kennedy, and the two sons of Mary Daily, Lizzie Dowling, and Mary Ann Murray.

FLYNN, MARIA. (Sept. 19;) personalty, about $5,000; to Margaret Hogan, niece, $2,500; Mary Frances Curtin, niece, $700; John Flynn, brother, and Hugh Flynn, nephew, each $500; Maria Nolan, niece, Dominican Fathers, and Lizzie Flynn, niece, each $400; Sister Ambrosia, at St. Agnes's Convent, niece, $300, and Mrs. Anne McGreevy, sister, $200.

JONES, MATTHIAS LITTLETON, (Sept. 30;) personalty, about $1,200; to sisters, Jane Baker Converse and Anna Sophia Reese, and to niece, Mary Littleton Wyatt.

KATZ, SALLE, (July 28;) personalty, $1,868; all to husband, Rudolph.

McGRAW, MAGGIE, (Oct. 13;) $400 personalty, all to Bridget Feeney.

PEET, MARY G., (Oct. 29;) realty, about $2,000; personalty, not over $8,000; to brothers, Charles H. and Clarke G. Voorhees, each $1,000; books equally, and some other personal chattels; to Caroline Lane Peet, Julia Taft Peet, and Jane Isabelle Peet, stepdaughters, each $2,000 and some personal chattels; Eleanor W. Coleman, niece, $500; to Alice Wendt Voorhees, Maud C., Elizabeth Mary, Helen Stuyvesant, and Florence W. Voorhees, and Clark G. Voorhees, Jr., articles of jewelry, &c.; residue to husband, Robert A. Peet.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Classes in cooking are now in operation in Evening School 34, Amethyst Street, near Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx. Each class meets two evenings a week. The school also has a civil service class, which is in its sixth year. Classes in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, shopwork, stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping are also open. Applicants may register any evening at the school.

The appointment of Victor S. Bailey as a tabulating machine operator in City Supt. Maxwell's office has been approved.

The Teachers' League takes the ground that the present Teachers' Advisory Council represents not more than one thousand of the twenty thousand teachers in the public school system of this city. It has suggested a form of resolutions to be presented by the council to the Board of Education requesting that a plan be adopted by which there shall be "school representation as opposed to organization representation" and "a single vote for every teacher as opposed to a many-multiple vote for accidental organization membership."

Corporate stock to the amount of $250 has been appropriated to pay a bill of the Gorham Company for furnishing and installing a tablet to P. S. 71, Queens.

A three months' leave of absence without pay has been granted to Max Rosenfelt, draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize an additional issue of corporate stock amounting to $4,000 for P. S. 56, the Bronx, and to rescind an equal amount from the appropriation made for the general construction of P. S. 175, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that a leave of absence with pay for three months be granted to a teacher for the purpose of establishing co-operation between the public schools and the Museum of Art.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for farm instructor will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 20. The age limits are 21 to 40 years. A physical qualifying examination will be held. There are four vacancies at present at the farms of the New York Reformatory for Misdemeanants at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y. The salary is $800 a year. Candidates must present evidence of experience as a teacher in an ordinary school and in practical agricultural work, or work in an agricultural school with experience in the handling of boys and men. The dates of the examination will be announced later.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory aid in technical agriculture, for both men and women, on Nov. 18, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 a year in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. The duties will be to assist in the laboratory work in agricultural technology, in connection with the study of the structure and properties of cotton, and microscopical examinations of agricultural products. Competitors will be examined in elementary physics and chemistry, elementary free-hand drawing, elementary agricultural botany, elementary microscopy, education and experience. Graduation from a high school, such educational training to have included a course in agriculture, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

AVOID FORECLOSURE.
Money to loan on rents, second mortgages. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. C. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT A BARGAIN.—New English cottage, in beautiful restricted park; refined surroundings; 9 rooms and 2 baths, with every convenience. Must sell at once. V. J. Sudmann, 20 Broad St., New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL HOME.
$8,000 dwelling for $6,500; fine section, Jamaica; first mortgage $4,000. LAWYER'S TITLE CO., PIQUET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Summer cottage on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.; large grounds; stable; garden; beautiful location; free and clear; for sale or exchange for New York, suburban or shore property. J. K. Byard, 2 Rector St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For description of a nice small farm near station, (will send cut and details,) write J. B. Lawrence, South Norwalk, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Loft or part of loft to sublet; plenty of light; rent reasonable. L 65 Times.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from Subway.
Only unoccupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath. $60 per month. Supt. on premises.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 556 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

6 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $60.
Elevator building; all conveniences.
40 Morningside Av., cor. W. 118th St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

"Haddon Hall," 506 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

7 and 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $74 to $38.
71 East 128th St. See Janitor.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Four, five, or six rooms, Manhattan, southern exposure only, near Subway. Address C 214 Times Downtown.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—For Winter, housekeeping apartment, four or five large rooms; must be well furnished and first class, in Washington Square or Gramercy Park section or in the neighborhood of 72d St.; family consists of two adults; give full particulars when replying. J. S., 120 Times.

An Introduction

This advertisement, in The New York Times, immediately brought four prompt offers of employment from Times readers:

SPECIALTY SALESMAN. — Position wanted as specialty salesman in Mo., Kans., Neb., or Iowa by A1 salesman; best of references; will only consider position of merit. Y 312 Times Annex.

A Situation Wanted advertisement in The Times is a card of introduction to employers of high-class help.

Inquire for Rates
Want Department,
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

340 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE.
Eight sunny outside rooms, (four family bedrooms,) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Fain. Telephone Schuyler 5671.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH.
A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath, from $9 weekly, $35 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor, bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and service; gentlemen, couple. Rayling, Col. 6814.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

WEST END HALL,
840 WEST END AV.,
Northeast 101st St.; southwest exposure; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Geo. A. Kelly, premises.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
Phone Murray Hill 5392.
30 East 42d.

Lady going South wishes to sublet her sunny corner apartment; studio, 26 by 14; bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; excellent location. Tel. 7174 Murray Hill.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See afternoons. Apt. 8. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Attractively furnished kitchenette, bath, two room apartment; $100 monthly. May, 5 West 58th St.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—5413.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D ST.
Attractive apartments, southern exposure.
2 room-bath, $8-$10 weekly.
3 room-bath, 10-15 weekly.
4 room-bath, 15-18 weekly.
Full service, light included. Restaurant in building.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 25 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

New Jersey.

Will sublet 6 rooms and foyer hall apartment; all outside rooms; best service; completely and elegantly furnished; Oriental, finest china, cut glass, silver, linen, &c.; one-half hour via D., L. & W., near trolley and trolley; $125 per month first 6 months in advance or $150 monthly; references. Box Y 344 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

(71ST.) 979 Lexington Av.— Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large room, with board, for two young men; table guests.

West Side.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath, good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 25 WEST.—New house; every improvement; large and small rooms; board.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Large rooms and private bath; also small room; board.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, two elegantly furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; reasonable. Telephone 10121 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BOARD UNEXCELLED; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D., 263-265 WEST.—Sunny, double rooms; private bath; new decorations, furnishings; exceptional table; music room; dancing evenings.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8350 Columbus.

73D, 118 WEST.—"The Dwiga," double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L," surface car; table boarders; references.

78D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

78D, 181 WEST.—Subway; double and single rooms; American family; home table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

76TH ST. 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive, comfortable double and single room; refined home atmosphere.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated, warm, comfortably furnished rooms; homelike; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; homelike; private house; references.

86TH, 23 WEST. — Large, medium, sunny rooms; private baths; exclusive table; table guests.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate couple or two gentlemen; refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access; all car lines; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; electricity; near Subway; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, select location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attrictive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; large, small rooms; electricity; references. 3355 Riverside.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

97TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; near Subway, elevated; telephone.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; telephone; excellent table. Jansen.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few appreciating refined, comfortable home accommodated; reasonable; desirable location.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator; excellent home table; near Broadway. Hart.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity; excellent board; private family; very reasonable. Earle.

140TH, 446 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; $4-$5; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 632 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

146TH, 413 WEST.—Warm room, board; terms reasonable; small American family; electricity; 'phone.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; in nicest section. The Audubon, select family list; bright rooms; good meals; $8 up single; $14 up, two; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

227TH ST. WEST, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central, 9 cents commutation; Subway convenient; opportunity parties wishing comfortable, refined suburban home; private family; excellent meals. Misses Lesley. (104M Kingsbridge.)

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Corner 123d St.), Apt. 22.—Attractive parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; table board; suitable for couple.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Gentleman desires room, private family; no other boarders; breakfast and dinner; west side, below 100th St.; state terms; must be reasonable. W 28 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

WOULD ACCOMMODATE discriminating family in my attractive home, one hour by motor from Times Square; one to six communicating rooms; two baths; high-class cooking and service; references. W 27 Times.

Westchester County.

Delightful house, convenient commuting distance, well-heated rooms; excellent board; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates. Address Eureka, Y 353 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 342 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms and large parlor; reasonable; conveniences.

11TH ST., 28 EAST. (Near University Pl.)—Large, small rooms; well furnished; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

51ST ST., 108 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; private house; reasonable.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house; exceptional conveniences; references.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

82D ST., 130 EAST. ("Near Museum.")—Rooms suitable two; private house; family tone; steam; $5, $6.50; references. Ackerman.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlors; suitable physician; connecting bath; breakfast.

92D ST., 82 EAST.—Elegant small, large rooms; modern improvements; with, without board.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable, large rooms, single or suite; steam, bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

23D ST., 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 427 WEST. — Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

42D ST., 321 WEST, (Near 8th Av.)—Room, parlor, bath; steam heated. Bognetti.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Nice room; electric light; $4.

46TH, 151 WEST.—Beautiful house; newly furnished and decorated; $5-$10.

47TH ST., 405 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Fine bedroom or office; ground floor; modern house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable parlor; twin beds; running water; business couple; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large and small front rooms; connecting kitchenettes; hot water; telephone; reasonable rates.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single, double rooms; housekeeping; parlor suite; kitchenette; private bath.

68D ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $20 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny rooms; medium; all conveniences; well heated, perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large, running water.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; continuous hot water; refined surroundings; telephone.

71ST ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large, front room, also suite, adjoining bath; conveniences; telephone; Subway express.

71ST ST., 118 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; electricity; steam heat. Columbus 3085.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

73D, 137 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny, front room, suitable two persons; private house; references.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive r

TRACE SPLIT CHECKS OF SIEGEL BANK

Former Cashier Describes the Method of Dividing Loans Into Unequal Amounts.

MONEY TO FIRM'S ACCOUNT

Advertising to Hint That It Was a Savings Bank—"Nothing Proved," Says Siegel.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Frank L. Champion, cashier until the receiver took charge of Henry Siegel & Co., private bankers, was called as a witness this afternoon in the trial of Mr. Siegel on a charge of grand larceny. The former cashier told how nearly all the $2,500,000 deposited by 15,000 individuals was loaned to the Siegel-Vogel mercantile enterprises. The witness testified that at the direction of his employers he had drawn "split checks" to conceal the transfer of the borrowed funds from one store to another. These checks were not charged to any account, he said, but were held merely as cash items, and though representing hundreds of thousands of dollars they were bundled up and kept only as a memoranda in his cash drawer.

The examination of Mr. Champion, which was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, evoked testimony tending to show that an effort was made to give the impression that the private bank was a Savings Bank under the law. The prosecution exhibited a form of newspaper advertisement, announcing the opening of the private bank in the Fourteenth Street Store, which Mr. Champion said he had prepared at the instruction of his employers. At the bottom of one of these advertising forms was this notice:

Papers publishing the above ad. are cautioned not to publish same under the following classifications: "Savings Banks," "Interest Notices for Savings Bank Depositors." "Bank Dividends, &c.

To publish our ad. under any of the above classifications is a violation of the State banking law. Our ads. can be placed with the ads. of savings banks in papers where no classification is given or when they are classified as follows: "Financial," "Dividends," "Interest Notices," "Private Bankers," "Interest."

We prefer to have our ad. at top of savings banks, but classified as "Financial." If our ad cannot be placed either over or in the adjoining column to savings banks, or under it, differently classified, don't publish."

Testimony was given that depositors were attracted to the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. by small iron "savings banks," described in thousands of circulars distributed through the Fourteenth Street store. The distribution of these small iron "savings banks," it was held, gave the impression that the private bank was a savings bank. One of the circulars, on which was a picture of one of the little iron banks, read as follows:

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANKS.—Although the regular price of these banks or little safes has always been $1, yet we sell them at 35 cents each, because the understanding is that the banks are to be opened only in the Fourteenth Street Store. WE KEEP THE KEY.

You pay us 35 cents. We give you one of the banks. You take it home and begin to save money. When you wish to have the bank opened you bring it to us. We will open it and you do as you like with your savings. That is your affair.

The banks are brand new, made of the finest steel, beautifully oxidized and fitted with a device to prevent money from being improperly extracted.

THE FOURTEENTH STREET STORE.
HENRY SIEGEL, President.

The morning and the early part of the afternoon session's of the court were consumed by the examination of Louis A. Keidel, Oliver I. Pilate and Alfred J. Oxenham, assistant cashiers of the National Bank of Commerce. From the testimony of the first witness the prosecution endeavored to show that starting with the balance on April 29, 1913, giving the defendant the benefit thereof, the amount of withdrawals by check, etc., between April 29 and June 14 greatly exceeded the amount of the deposits on account of the Fourteenth Street Store, and that the account was credited during that period with the proceeds of the four notes discounted on the strength of credit statements of Feb. 1, 1913, and, further, that in order to pay the check of $684.05 indorsed to Austin Nichols & Co. it was necessary to have recourse to the avails of one of these four notes, because the deposits had been exhausted.

Mr. Pilate and Mr. Oxenham both testified that it was on the strength of the alleged false statements that they had been induced to approve the loans obtained by Siegel and Vogel.

Nothing Proved Says Siegel.

Mr. Siegel apparently is well satisfied with the progress of the defense. At the hotel late this afternoon, following the adjournment of court, he said:

"They haven't proved anything on me yet. I didn't get that $684.05. Austin, Nichols & Co. got it."

The people of Geneseo are taking greater interest daily in the trial. Toward the middle of the afternoon every available seat in the large courtroom was taken. Some of the women who attended each session of court now bring their knitting, and today one of them almost completed a fine wool sock before adjournment.

Mr. Champion gave the most interesting testimony of the day. He testified that he was employed in Chicago in 1903 for about ten months by Mr. Siegel in a private bank there. The defendant instructed him how to conduct that institution. He left that bank when it was discontinued in 1903, went South, and after two months went to Philadelphia.

When the Fourteenth Street Store was started in 1904, he wrote to Mr. Siegel who, in reply, requested him to come to see him. He was informed by Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel that they wanted to start a private bank in the Fourteenth Street Store and desired him to take charge of it. He did not recall whether they called it a "savings bank." He explained, however, that there was no question about the advertisement of the private bank as a savings institution because the laws of the State forbade it.

Mr. Champion then told how Mr. Siegel had instructed him to order 200 small metal banks which were sold to the customers of the Fourteenth Street Store to encourage them to deposit their savings. He identified the advertisement form and the circulars advertising the opening of the private bank.

Mr. Siegel visited the private bank two or three times a week, according to Mr. Champion, and discussed its condition. He had access to its books and papers. The witness then identified the bank's ledgers which he helped to keep.

Q.—Did you send these to Siegel? A.—I sent them to the office.

Q.—Whose office? A.—Mr. Vogel's office.

Mr. Champion testified finally that Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel occupied the office jointly. He explained that the bank and the Fourteenth Street Store started business at the same time. When he was asked if the money deposited in the bank was invested, he said bonds were bought and loans were made to individuals. The bonds, he said, were sold at a profit about five years ago.

Mr. Champion said Mr. Siegel did not tell him how the funds were to be used. He conducted the bank as he had conducted the bank in Chicago. He testified that the bank had accounts with the different Siegel-Vogel stores, and when asked what became of the physical cash admitted that some went to those institutions. That was what was generally done, he admitted.

Trace Loans to Stores.

The witness then qualified more specifically that he had sent money direct to the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, and Henry Siegel Company, wholesale.

Q.—What was the first loan made? A.—To the Fourteenth Street Store.

Q.—When was it made? A.—Aug. 1, 1904, $10,000.

Q.—The first loan made to anybody? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Fourteenth Street Store give the bank a note for that loan? A.—I believe it did.

Q.—Did you demand and receive a note? A.—Notes were filled out for the Secretary of the store when loans were made.

Q.—What was done with them? A.—Kept in the office of Mr. Vogel.

Q.—By that you mean also the office of Siegel? A.—Yes.

Q.—When loans were made to the Boston store, did the firm give notes? A.—I believe so.

According to Mr. Champion the first loan to the Boston store was made on Jan. 31, 1906. It was $15,000.

Pieces of torn paper which Mr. Champion identified as notes he had made out at the time of making loans to the Fourteenth Street and Boston stores, were exhibited by Mr. Train, but the witness could not find anything on them to indicate that they ever had been executed.

Q.—Did the bank make a loan to one enterprise of $20,000 about July 11, 1912? A.—Yes, Simpson-Crawford, $20,000.

Q.—Was that loan repaid? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Was interest paid on it. A.—Interest was charged against the store's account on our books.

"How was that money sent to Simpson-Crawford?" asked Mr. Train as he displayed before the witness two checks. These were identified as the checks by which the loan referred to was made. They were drawn on the National Park Bank to the order of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, signed by Frank E. Vogel, and indorsed to the Simpson-Crawford store. The first was for $7,379.58 and the second for $12,620.42, in all $20,000.

These two checks illustrated an "ordinary split" which made it possible for the Simpson-Crawford Company to deposit the checks in different banks, both of which were lending money to the allied Siegel-Vogel stores.

Two Sets of Books.

Mr. Champion's following testimony went into the details of a loan of $25,000 made on Oct. 17, 1911. He explained that two sets of books were kept, one by the bookkeeper of the store, which showed only the credits to the stores indentified by numbers. The Simpson Crawford Company was No. 1, the Fourteenth Street Store No. 2, the Boston store No. 3, Henry Siegel's personal account No. 4, blank account No. 5, and the Siegel Stores Corporation of Chicago No. 6.

The names of the individuals or stores were shown by a private ledger kept in the bank. According to the witness there were times when no entry of loans was made on the books, these charges being made as "cash items slips," deposited in his cash drawer.

Mr. Train obtained an admission from Mr. Champion that there were about $688,000 in loans represented only by these cash item slips on Sept. 18, 1913. Although these ran over a considerable period they had not been posted in any of the books of the bank. These loans included a personal loan of $154,000 to Henry Siegel.

When Justice Clark adjourned court until 10 o'clock on Monday morning he announced that a letter addressed to one of the jurors, which he believed had some bearing on the case, had come into his possession. He warned the jurors not to discuss the case. A threatening letter has been received by Mr. Siegel, but he received similar messages in New York City and seems to regard them with no feeling of uneasiness.

SLIM CROWD HEARS WHITE.

Few Ministers Occupied Seats Reserved for Them at Carnegie Hall.

To an audience that only half filled Carnegie Hall, Bouck White told last night of how he came to be sentenced to six months in the Workhouse after disturbing the services of the Calvary Baptist Church last June.

Congressman-elect Meyer London, who made the speech of welcome, said that he had doubted the propriety of accepting the invitation to attend, and that if Bouck White should turn out to have been a genuine church disturber, he was not entitled to sympathy, but that he had faith in White.

"White made a mistake," he said, "he never should have gone there. I account for his going on the score that he is a dreamer and not a practical man. He should have left that preacher alone to his prayer for there was special need in the Rockefeller Church that the preacher should have as long a time as possible to pray for the sins of his congregation."

Most of the seats on the stage that had been reserved for clergymen were vacant.

White, in arraigning Calvary Baptist Church and the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member, commented on the absence of his brother clergymen and said they would live "to rue the day they found it convenient to be silent in the face of issues such as he brought to the Protestant Church."

A resolution was passed calling upon Dr. Woelfkin to meet Bouck White in debate upon the theme "Did Christ teach the immorality of being rich?"

BOY RABBIT HUNTER FREED.

Jersey Game Board Gets Young Phillipson Out of Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Oscar Phillipson, the 19-year-old boy from North Plainfield, who on Nov. 5 was committed to the Somerset County Jail for 120 days by Justice Thomas Snape for killing rabbit out of season and using a repeating rifle, obtained his release late this afternoon and is now at his home. The lad was released in $250 bonds furnished by ex-Mayor Newton B. Smalley of North Plainfield after a conference in the office of W. S. Angleman of counsel for the boy, at which President Ernest Napier of the State Game Commission, Game Warden William Hoblitzel of Rahway and Mr. Angleman were present. Mr. Napier agreed to pay personally the costs of the court, amounting between $8 and $9, and after Justice Snape signed the bond as the committing Magistrate, the party went to Somerville in Mr. Napier's automobile and got Phillipson. The boy was delighted, and the automobile ride home, he said, was the first one he had ever had.

WOMAN HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Three Gloucester City Men Go to Jail as Result of Collision.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 13.—Lawrence Bowe, a contractor; Jacob Anderson, a politician, and William Blessing, owner of an automobile garage, all of Gloucester City, are in jail there as the result of an automobile accident on the Woodbury Pike outside of Gloucester City yesterday morning.

Margaret Sigiel, 80 years old, of 862 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, whose name was also given as Flossie Funk, is in the Cooper Hospital here, where it is said she cannot survive the injuries she received in the accident. Her skull is fractured, her right arm badly torn, and one eye is destroyed. The members of the party were at Westville last night and were very gay. They were returning at high speed when the auto crashed into a farm wagon. The girl was hurled out through the wind shield.

CHARITIES.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GIRL,

doubly afflicted in that she has tuberculosis of the lungs and hips, was recently stricken with paralysis, losing her speech. With the remarkable courage so common in children who begin life handicapped, she bravely co-operates with doctor and nurse, turning a smiling face to all who enter the ward.

Will You Help This Work?

Visitors are welcome at our children's pavilion.

Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,

INWOOD-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. CITY.

Checks may be sent to William M. Cruikshank, Treas., 50 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.

FIGHT FIRES NIGHT AND DAY IN JERSEY

Big City Institutions in Danger from Flames on Staten Island.

SKY AGLOW IN ORANGES

Dr. Abbott's "Three Beeches" Destroyed Near Trenton—Wide Areas of Timber Land Burn.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—"Three Beeches," the home of Dr. Charles C. Abbott, naturalist and author, at White Horse, a short distance from Trenton, was completely destroyed this afternoon by fire, said to have started in dry grass from sparks from an engine on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The house was built in 1804 by the grandfather of Dr. Abbott and was worth $12,000. It contained antique furniture, manuscripts, and books worth $18,000.

The Trenton Fire Department was unable to save the house. Late last night the fire was still raging in the grass and brush in the neighborhood of White Horse. The high wind fanned the flames.

Nearly all the fire apparatus of Staten Island was called out last night to fight a fierce forest fire near Egbertsville, also known as Tipperary Corners. Late in the afternoon a high wind drove the fire in the direction of the new $4,000,000 Sea View Hospital owned by New York City and the $2,000,000 New York City Farm Colony. Scores of farmers turned out with wet sacks to help the firemen. Last night several acres of woodland and farm land had been burned over and the danger still threatened the City institutions.

Oil, which was being heated in a huge kettle containing 106 gallons, in the Texoleum factory at Kenilworth, N. J., caught fire yesterday morning. Sand and dirt banks were hastily constructed to prevent the burning oil from flowing in the direction of other factory buildings.

Fanned by a southwest wind, forest fires raged near Caldwell, N. J., yesterday and last night, and hundreds of men were fighting them for a distance of fourteen miles on each side of the Passaic River. No buildings had been destroyed, and the fire had not got beyond the meadow lands where it started.

Fire started in the eighty-acre Grover Cleveland Park, which is being developed as a pleasure resort, but it was fought out with wet bags after it had consumed the dry grass on several acres.

The houses of Paul Antonio and Domanico Fassio near Athenia in Acquackonck township were destroyed by a fire which destroyed several acres of timber and farmland.

Farmers along Sparta Road near Newton, N. J., formed a bucket brigade in the afternoon and saved the house of Joseph Roof, although his entire farm, including a large peach orchard, was laid waste by flames believed to have been caused by sparks from a Lackawanna train catching in dry grass. A total of two miles of wood and farm land in the neighborhood was burned over.

Fire supposed to have been caused by careless hunters burned over several acres near Pine Brook, but was under control last night.

Sparks from an Erie train are believed to have caused a forest fire which raged about Mountain View, N. J. More than a hundred men fought the flames all day and patroled the edge of the burned area last night watching for further outbreaks.

Employes at the Du Pont Powder Works at Wayne, N. J., were called away from the works to try to keep a forest fire at a safe distance from the powder plant. The flames burned over an area of three miles, but last night the powder works were out of danger.

From South Orange last night flames could be seen for miles about of the fires which for two days have been devastating large tracts of timber and grazing land in South Orange, West Orange, and Northfield. The local fire department and many of the residents were in the lines beating back the fire.

Throughout the day a large number of workmen, the mounted Essex County Park police, and volunteers worked to keep the flames from spreading to the South Mountain Reservation, one of the most beautiful parks in New Jersey. By hard work the flames were beaten back from the paddock on South Orange Avenue, where 200 deer are herded.

Trees and wood-piles valued at many thousands of dollars have been destroyed in the Oranges, and countless birds, rabbits, squirrels, foxes, and raccoons have been burned to death.

WEALTHY MEN FIGHT FIRE.

F. D. Philips's $60,000 Home at Lawrence, L. I., Destroyed.

The volunteer firefighters of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Inwood, Woodmere, and Hewlett, L. I., led by Assemblyman-elect Thomas W. McWhinney and Postmaster J. E. Morgan Dodd of Lawrence, worked hard yesterday to save the $60,000 Summer home at Lawrence of Frederick D. Philips, a lawyer, whose city home is at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The blaze did about $7,000 damage to the house, which adjoins that of ex-Attorney General Wickersham, but the volunteers, among them many of the wealthy neighbors of Mr. Philips, carried out paintings, bric-a-brac, and rugs worth upward of $100,000. None of the furnishings was damaged.

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"Lilac Domino"
"Song of the Chimes"
"Where Love Is Waiting"
"Ladies' Day"
"I Call You Back to Me"

LEW FIELDS' "SUZI"

MUSICAL GEMS

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"Heaven Measured You For Me"
"Teenie-eenie-Weenie"

"LILAC DOMINO" & "SUZI" Songs 30c. Each, or 4 for $1.00. Postpaid.

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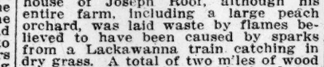

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THE WORLD'S BEST TROT (ONE STEP) "CASTLE HOUSE RAG"—10c

THE GENUINE PARISIAN NOVELTY "LULU FADO"

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WRITE FOR FREE SOCIETY BLUE LIST. Best Dance Music, Tangos, Maxixes, Tutajos, etc.

Jos. W. Stern & Co., 100-106 W. 38th St., N. Y. C.

CLEARS UP BOY'S SHOOTING.

Father Admits Accident Young Victim, Near Death, Concealed.

Although told that he was dying, Harold Myers, 10 years old, of 741 Jerome Street, East New York, lay in the Kings County Hospital from Nov. 1 until last night stubbornly sticking to his story that the bullet wound in his abdomen had been inflicted by a man who had shot him without provocation as he was picking mushrooms near his home. He had never seen the man before, he said, and could give no reason for the shooting, but he stuck to the story, even when bordering on delirium. The police were convinced the lad was trying to shield some one and would not accept his account of the shooting, but, though they tried in every way possible, they could not shake him.

It was last night that the truth came out, quite accidentally, through no fault of the boy's. The mother told the story that cleared up the mystery. She and her husband, Frederick Myers, a fireman employed in the Mutual Life Building at 34 Nassau Street, Manhattan, quarrelled last night and in the course of their altercation Myers called in Mounted Patrolman Carroll from the street. Carroll had just entered the house, when Mrs. Myers said that if anyone was to be arrested it should be her husband because he had shot her son. Myers broke down, according to the police, and admitted the shooting, saying that it had been accidentally done. He was cleaning a rifle, he said, that he thought was unloaded. His wife corroborated him in this, but he was arrested and charged with felonious assault.

When Harold was told in the hospital last night that his father had confessed he began to cry.

"Papa's the best friend I've got," he said, "and I would have died before I told on him. Besides, he didn't mean to do it."

The police and surgeons who have been near the boy have often admired his pluck, and they said last night that if he recovered it would be because of his strength of will.

KILLED TRYING TO SAVE MAN

Clerk Plunges Through Glass Roof in Federal Building to Death.

James Watson, a clerk in the office of District Attorney Marshall, fell to his death yesterday in the Federal Building, as he tried to assist Harry Buzzy, a painter, who had fallen down a large ventilating pipe in the interior court of the building. Both were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Watson died a few hours afterward. Buzzy is badly injured.

Buzzy was engaged yesterday morning in painting the interior of a huge ventilating pipe. He was seated in a swinging seat a few feet from the roof, and, perhaps overcome by the fumes, lost his balance and fell. At the third floor the great tin pipe curved, and Buzzy broke through at this point and came out on the glass roof. He lay senseless under the windows of one of the rooms of the District Attorney's office, in which Watson was working. Watson threw open the window and jumped out to do what he could. Apparently he ran to Buzzy, found him too seriously injured for one man to move, and dashed on to get further aid.

He stepped on a loose board, which tilted, throwing him through the glass roof. He shot through headfirst to the room forty feet below, striking on the stone floor.

Ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital were summoned, and Dr. Valentine and Dr. Slater attended to the injured men. Watson had a fratured skull and internal injuries; Buzzy's back was broken. Watson died in the hospital an hour later.

He was 40 years old and lived at 135 West Eighty-third Street. He has left a widow and one son. He was known in the office as one of the most willing workers of the entire staff.

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The biggest $20 values in all New York; all sorts of styles to choose from. And your money back if you are not completely satisfied.

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Factory output for nine months of 1914 29,097,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.

Mother: Do you know what it is?

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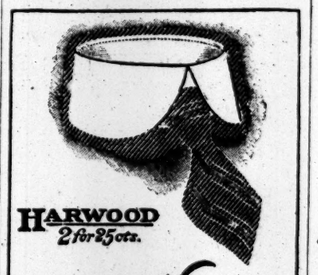
CORRECT SILK HATS FOR OPERA WEAR
YOUNG'S HATS.



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EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

The Campfire

Truly Warner announces the introduction of an entirely new thought in a soft hat. It's named The "Campfire"—sort of an overcoat hat. See it today. It's great $2.

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser.

2nd EDITION **HAIR BALDNESS** and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller, Prof. Illustrated. Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pub. Soon to appear. deficient, prematurely gray hair, and seborrhoea successfully treated by Phototherapy. 87 illust. by Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S **PLAYHOUSE** 48TH, E. OF B'WAY. EVGS. 8:20. MATS. TODAY & WED. 2:20.

The most human, the most novel, the most fascinating, the most delightful play seen in New York in years.

My Lady's Dress

By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

Owing to the unsatisfactory theatrical conditions in New York City at the present time, Mr. William A. Brady and Mr. Joseph Brooks have decided to end the current engagement at the Playhouse on Saturday evening, November 28th.

MY LADY'S DRESS CO.
with
MARY BOLAND and LEON QUARTERMAINE

will visit Brooklyn, Washington, Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago, returning to William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre in February to resume the run for the season.

EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN "OUTCAST" MATINEE TODAY 2:20.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:10. JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. Leo Ditrichstein — Phantom Rival

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. with PAULINE FREDERICK INNOCENT

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:20. Twin Beds

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15. ROSE STAHL LAST TIME TONIGHT "A PERFECT LADY."

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—Seats Now. MR. CHARLES GILLMORE presents THE BIG IDEA

AN UNUSUAL PLAY BY A. E. THOMAS and CLAYTON HAMILTON. (Direction of COHAN and HARRIS).

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25,50. Sat. Mt. 25,50,75 "DARKTOWN FOLLIES OF 1915." Next Week—FRANCES STARR, "The Secret."

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, Papa's Darling

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:20. NAZIMOVA In the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th | Last Matinee Today 2. Last Night at 8. THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis Parker. Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY 2:20. LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Now on Sale. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. Orchestra Seats, 25c. CABIRIA

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.

WARS OF THE WORLD Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

39TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Matinee Today 2:15. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL Moves to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.

39th Street Theatre Special Beginning Monday, Nov. 16 LEW FIELDS in The HIGH COST of LOVING 100th TIME MONDAY NIGHT

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Edisa.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30 EXPERIENCE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK PRICES 50c TO $2. GOOD SEATS In First Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

LYRIC Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15. LAST TIMES THE BATTLE CRY Stirring Tale of Kentucky. Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 16. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7392 Bryant Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Lilac Domino

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Under Cover 100th PERFORMANCE WED., NOV. 18. Souvenirs

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Evs. 8. Mat. Today Best Orch. Seats $1. & $1.50. A JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLI DANCING AROUND Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. Sunday Night Concert—All Star Bill, including Marie Tempest, Mme. Petrova and Jose Collins.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Tues. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. April Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15 Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Manhattan OP. HO., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE YALE NIGHT TONIGHT FOOTBALL TEAM IN BOXES.

New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Mats. Today & Wed. Evgs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c. Mme. Petrova in Panthea NEXT WEEK—THE TRAFFIC.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today, 25c, 50c, 75c. GUY BATES POST in OMAR Next Week—THE YELLOW TICKET.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:20. "ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30 MATINEE TODAY 2:30. "KICK IN" with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece. MIRACLE MAN

Bronx Opera House 149 St., 3d Ave. 25c. to $1.00. Matinee Today—THE THINGS THAT COUNT. Next Week—WITHIN THE LAW.

Tercentenary Exposition
Streets of Old New York.
Wonderful Indian Exhibition.
U. S. and Cuban Government Exhibits.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. at 2:15. "SODOMS ENDE." Tonight 8:15, "Lieb Vaterland."

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFT. AT 3. MR. HAROLD BAUER

WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds. Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3. Soloist ARRIGO SERATO Violinist

Weber, Beethoven, Schubert, Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakow, Berlioz. Tickets, 50 cts. to $1.50. CARNEGIE HALL.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3.

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CARNEGIE HALL, This Aftern'n at 2:30. Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist

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